PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE

is proposed to publish, in the city of Boston, a weekly period: al bearing the above title, to be devoted to Instruction al bearing the anove title, to be designed to while pleasantly away a leisure hour, to engage the attention and cultivate the taste of youth, by enting a rich variety of the fairest froits and flowers tha

ature of the day, it will depend largely upon judicious sein s from the most valuable works, both periodical and occasional issue from the press of this country and Europe, for the

of its columns.

ales of sickly sensibility, stale, indelicate and profane less, ar puns, and the like, will find no place in this public ch it is intended shall contain nothing inconsistent with the est morality, or improper to be introduced into the most selecily circle.

ular Music, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Sh vels, Descriptions of Places and Persons, Extracts from new ks, and from rich and racy criticisms, with the thousand other ces of interest, with more or less of the events of the day, will be columns of the MAGAZINE; and, it is hoped, render it worth patronage of the moral and enlightened portion of the con-

ach number of the MAGAZINE will contain eight large quarter es, printed on fine paper, and new and beautiful type, in a e not surpassed by any similar publication in New England. will be published every Saturday, at \$2.50 per annum, or six is a single number; six copies to one address, \$12.00 per dvance. liberal allowance will be made to Agents. Postma

corized to procure and forward subscriptions, for which the ll communications may be addressed (post paid) to D. H. ELA B. HALL, 19 Washington street, Bo

The first number will be published on Saturday, Sept. 1. Agents for Zion's Herald are requested to act as Agents for Magazine.

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HE subscriber has for sale 137 volumes of the Sabbah School and Youth's Library, besides the various books of ruction published for the Methodist Episcopal Church, lso several hundred volumes of Sabbath School Books lished by different Sabbath School Societies.

hished by different Sabbath School Societies.

ny person choosing to trust the selection of their library is to the Agent, may depend on his special attention. If thing objectionable be selected by him, it may be returned exchanged for other books.

ersons ordering Sabbath School Books, should send a list what they have on hand.

D. S. KING, pril 25.

Agent for the New England Conference.

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D. S. KING. June 20.

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"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it." Dr. Abernethu This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and it

no means intended to supersede the advice of a physician-is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may nult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when dical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained." Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washing-is street, (up stairs.)

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding mistake.



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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1838.

D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington Street.

GOVERNMENT OF THE THOUGHTS.

right state of the heart, embracing the two great fun- saw that such an institution was necessary for man. the prophets," namely, supreme love to God, and sin-cere affection for all our fellow men, it is very obvi-by the time when Cain and Abel brought their sacrious, that the secret workings of the heart and mo-tions of the mind, must have a very powerful influ-seven days, in Ex. 16—28, 29, 30, the people are

If our thoughts are not controlled, and directed in ments?" the right channel, they must inevitably, have a ten-dency, in a greater or less degree, to retard that growth as to the laws of the Sabbath being obligatory prein grace, and increase in divine knowledge, which is vious to its reception from the Mount. Such was the the duty and privilege of every true believer in Christ. importance of this institution, that God, 1st, gave it But on the other hand, if they are properly governed, immediately after the Creation;—2d, when he brought

wishes, and purposes of the heart; and the least irregularity in the passions, and obliquity of the inward
the many cares, anxieties, and temptations in the motions of the mind from the perfect rule of recti- midst of which we are now thrown?

" How exceful then queht we to live With what religious fear, Who such a strict account must give, For our behaviour here.'

not. Some thoughts are produced by things over which we have no control, and for which we are, consequently, not responsible. When we are locked in the silent slumbers of the night, we are liable to dream, when we cannot control our thoughts ;-we them from wandering, or preserve any order or regularity in them. When we are powerfully affected by disease, and are suffering from excruciating pain, a regular chain of thought is interrupted and broken, and we are irresistibly carried away to objects, and think of things of which we should not at other times. Objects, which are presented to the mind through the medium of the senses, such as seeing, hearing, &c., will raise a perception in the mind, which we cannot hinder, and which may not be sinful. All thoughts concerning evil, are not evil, or sinful thoughts. For instance; a person may think of the crime of murder, and give his attention thoroughly to investigate the circumstances connected with the commission of the crime, and still be as free from guilt as though he had never thought of it. And so any other crime, however enormous. Satan may also inject many thoughts into the mind, which, if not indulged, will not be sinful. When he showed our Saviour all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and said to him, "All these things give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship WESLEYAN. Aug. 1, 1838.

[To be concluded.]

all the human family. If it is necessary to seek any other proof of this than the excellent character of their Author, we might look at the peaceful and happy results which have followed from their observance; and the degrading and soul-sickening results of their violation.

We are inclined to view institutions designed for our greatest good, often times, as the bane of human happiness, and our depraved natures lead us to despise and shun the source of bliss, while we thirst and pine for the cup containing our wo. Man, being MR. EDITOR, - In forming the Christian character, averse to all restraint, is disposed to transcend those Ma. £201708,—In himling with the Scriptures, there are many things, which, to the superficial observer, appear to be of but trifling moment, but which, nevertheless, are very essential, and have a very important bearing.

It is natural in the consideration of any institution,

gious character. As true religion consists in a over the works of God's hands, the Divine Architect ental principles on which " hang all the law and There is no reason to suppose that it was not binding, ence in cherishing and perfecting these divine and blamed for going out after bread on the Sabbath, when heavenly principles, or in quenching the sacred flame the Almighty had supplied them with a double beaventy principles, or in quenching the sarred hand the Aringhy had supplied their with a double dupon the altar of the heart.

Moses "how long refuse ye to keep my command-incompanies are not controlled, and directed in ments?" This was previous to their having received

tade, will be marked, and judged according to that holy law which is a transcript of the divine nature. from the seventh to the first day of the week, must For we are expressly taught, that "God shall bring be traced up to the days of the Apostles, and must be whether it be good or whether it be evil;" which must include the secret motions of the heart, as well not only the creation of the world by the almighty as the outward acts of the life. Our Saviour has mught us, in his incomparable sermon on the mount, by the vicarious sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ. that sin is not confined to the outward act, but may as well be committed by a deliberate desire of the that the obligation to observe the Sabbath is yet bindheart, as by any outward conduct whatever. He also peaks of thoughts, which are evil, and proceed from the heart. It is recorded of the ante-diluvians, that "every imagination of the thoughts of their heart was only evil continually." Thus we see, that the thoughts of the heart may actually be sinful; which obviously shows, that they are at our command; for sea as the ball temperature of the support of the thoughts of the heart may actually be sinful; which obviously shows, that they are at our command; for sea as the ball temperature of the support of th we are not held responsible for what is not under our tence, when heaven and earth shall have passed away. But man, whose unhallowed hand pollutes and degrades every portion of revelation he attempts to improve, has attempted to destroy, or so to change the observance of the Sabbath, as to suit his own inter-

For our behaviour here."

So close and intimate is the union between the soul

est or pleasure.

Men endeavor by their inconsistent and presumpand body, that, through the influence of physical dis- mous constructions which they put upon God's law, case, or the peculiar state of the physical powers, a person may be deprived of that deliberation and control over his intellectual and moral powers and faculto over his intellectual and moral powers and lacers which is necessary to render him responsible for his thoughts. But as every person is accountable for ship on the Sabbath, without baving our hearts painery deliberate thought, put forth in the full possessery deliberate thought and possessery deliberate thought and possessery deliberate thought and possessery deliberate thought are provided to the full possessery deliberate the full possess son and free exercise of his rational powers, it is of Is it not time then, that there be a new interest waked priance, that we be able to distinguish between up in a Christian community, in relation to this

FOR ZION'S HERALD. REPORT ON EDUCATION, cannot fix them to any particular point and keep Adopted by the New Hampshire Conference at Danville, Vt., July, 1838.

It is all important that as many as possible of the children of the M. E. Chnrch should be soundly and thoroughly educated. So entirely self-evident appears this proposition, that to prove it seems to be a matter of no small difficulty. If this were ever a problem it is now to be ranked among the axioms in our system of truths. How very desirable, for example, that all our lay-

men should be men of general information, education and refinement. We have, it is true, a few such ornaments scattered among our societies—enough per-baps, to remind us how superior, other things being equal, would be our condition and influence to what it is at present, were such instances to become as abundant as they now are rare. How truly cheering and refreshing would it be to the members of thi Conference, as they retire to their several appoint ments, to find themselves situated among a band of laymen of this description. What travelling preacher has not learned that ignorance is one of the most me," he undoubtedly thought of them, but did not sin. And so it may be with his followers. is called to contend? What preacher has not felt that, this evil being removed, his burdens and diffi-culties would be far less than they are accustomed to be? Nay, what preacher has not perceived, and that too without exercising any extraordinary degree of shrewdness, that ignorance on the part of many of his lay brethren, has proved a most prolific source o There is an evil abroad in our land, which has already assumed a very fearful and threatening aspect, viz. Sabbath Breaking. This is an evil which I fear is not opposed with as much vigilance and zeal, as Is any prohibition, or injunction, in all the decalogue, more frequently violated, than the fourth, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?" We
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will know the stablath day to keep it holy the stablath day to keep well know that the attention of the pious, benevolent, and philamthropic is called to aid in the many and noble reforms of the present day, but as Christians and his family deposited in some little distant but, prob-Christian ministers, it becomes us not to neglect to ably in company with one or two other families, there enforce and insist upon the observance of the whole to stay until the time of release? How is it that so few members of this conference obtain the amount I am aware that there is no small degree of guilt of \$200 annually, on which to support themselves

he sacred decalogue. Othat we might by our Chris- erted, and does still exert, a very deleterious influence than example, by the pulpit, and the press, make one upon the progress of our missionary operations, and benevolent movements generally. For want of a proper education, many thousands of church members every law has for its object, not the honor of God only, but the interest benefits and well-being of only, but the interest benefits and well-being of only, but the interest benefits and well-being of only but the interest benefits and the sample, a very detectors indicate our mission are read, and does suite early a very detectors, and does suite early a very detectors, and does suite early a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits and does suite early a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits and the progress of our missionary operations, and benefits a very detectors, and the progress of our missionary operations, a only, but the interest, happiness, and well-being of minister has not felt the great difficulty of inspiring

an ignorant individual with any proper and adequate introduced him to Dr. Alcohol. This man invited notions of his high responsibilities in connection with him to the grog shop;" Dr. Alcohol's friends now better the salvation of the race? Ask the agents for our gan to manifest some measuress, and showed some "No, sir: I do not know that I ever saw you." seminaries, missionary societies, or for any other purpose of benevolence, what constitutes one of the most insuperable and unyielding barriers to their success, and the immediate answer will be, that it is the ignorance of the people—a want of enlightened, injury, from the testimony of this crazy woman. This so quieted their fears that they sat down conprehending even the more obvious hearings of these tented, during the rest of the meeting. The speaker

[To be continued.] THE BELIEVER AND HIS ECHO. teliever. True faith, producing love to God and man; Say, Echo, is not this the gospel's plan ?

The gospel's plan. Believer. Must I my faith in Jesus constant show, By doing good to all, both friend and foe ? Both friend and foe ?

But if a brother hate and treat me ill, Must I return him good, and love him still? Love him still.

If he my failings watches to reveal, Believer. Must I his faults as carefully conceal? As carefully conceal.

But if my name and character he tears, And cruel malice too, too plain appears; And when I sorrow and affliction know, He loves to add unto my cup of wo, In this uncommon, this peculiar case, Sweet Echo, say; must I still love and bless? Still love and bless.

Whatever usage ill I may receive, Must I still patient be, and still forgive? Patient be, and still forgive.

Believer Why, Echo, how is this? Thou'rt sure a dove : Thy voice will teach me nothing else but love. Echo Nothing else but love. Amen, with all my heart, then be it so,

'Tis all delightful, just and good, I know, And now to practice I'll directly go. Echo. Things being thus, then let who will reject, My gracious God will surely me protect.

Will me protect.

Echo.

Believer. Henceforth on him I'll roll my every care, And both my friend and foe embrace in prayer. Embrace in prayer. But after all these duties, when they're done, Must I in point of merit them disown

And rest my soul on Jesus' blood alone? On Jesus blood alone. Echo, enough. Thy counsel to my ear, Is sweeter than to flowers the dew-drop's tear; Till next we meet again, farewell, farewell.

Farewell, farewell.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. FROM THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF DR. RICHARD ALCOHOL, M. D.

CHAP. IX. With the exception of Esq. Abstemious' address, ers of the Gotham Temperance Society. occurred which changed the fortunes of the day, corrected the disordered fancy of the crazy populace, Judge Lynch presided at the great meeting at Capt. and restored the visual organs of many of them to a No Conscience's Hotel. healthy action. A woman apparently about thirty, with two small children clinging to her side, was now seen making her way through the crowd, towards the President. There was a want of expresssion in her eye, and a paleness and sadness in her countenance, which told that some unnatural tempest was raging within her emaciated and shattered tene-ment. Her dress, and that of her children, exhibited traces of the deepest poverty; yet there was a certain neatness and delicacy about them, which attracted the admiration of the whole assembly. She placed erself near the President, and after being assured that the meeting was still open for discussion, made one of the most affecting appeals ever heard from the lips

f woman, by the people of Gotbam. "Mr. President," said she, (her two small children landing before her) "I don't know that your notions of modern refinement, will tolerate public female exercises, in the shape of speeches, but if woman has been wronged, why may not woman speak? And if she may speak to one, why may she not to thousands? Is not her voice as clear and melodious as that of the other sex? Are not her gestures as graceful, and her utterance as plain and impressive? Why her Creator give her a tongue for no purpose? How proper that she should use this important organ, to defend herself against the calumny and intrigue of her adversaries. I have been injured, Mr. President, and this great personage, who has figured so largely here to day, is the author of my misfortunes. About ten years ago-I remember the very day, hour and place-I joined my interests with one, who promised to be my protector through life, over the rough and tempestuous sea of our voyage, as well as over its more placid waters. He was the child of good parents, who had taught him many useful lessons of wisdom, and he had been an obedient child, and had making their parents as happy as the happiest of cannot enter heaven.

The parents as happy as the happiest of cannot enter heaven.

In the year 1812, I left them to study for the minnot had the happiness to see our labors produce an abundant harvest. Ah, Mr. President, could you have seen our little group, as they gathered around the family board, and heard them utter the language of contentment, and filial affection, you would now the product of the pro earning which we thought would be useful to them,

prehending even the more obvious bearings of these noble institutions. And such an unhappy condition of things must, in the nature of the case, continue to the grog shop, and tempted, teased, and threatened, curse the church to a greater or less extent, until the benefits of education are more widely diffused throughout our community. When this happens, we may anticipate that, as a church, our activity, influence and usefulness will be proportionally augmented.

The secontinued.

The secontinued. fallen drunken wretch! You have to day, my fri had a specimen of the sayings of Dr. Alcohol. Here is a specimen of his doings-a sad, lamentable instance of human depravity. I watched him with all the care and tenderness of a wife and mother, and cooled his heated brain, and wiped the mud from his face. I put my little ones to sleep, and seated myself near my poor, senseless husband, to watch the progress of his malady, and the first symptoms of returning consciousness. But also, he needed no one him relief, for it was the sleep of death! I shook him, I spoke, and entreated him to answer me, and told him I would forgive him, but he moved not, and gave me no answer. I called up my little ones and told them their father had left them, to see them no more in this world of sorrow. They clung around his neck, and kissed him with all the affection of early childhood, and strove to awake him from the sleep of death, but all in vain. They shed their tears on his cold, pallid cheek, and groaned so loudly, as to drown the noise of the summer wind which stole into our lonesome chamber, in slow, mournful murmurs. He was carried to vonder grave yard, and there he lies, the victim of a tyrant more merciless than the unfeeling savage who roams the wilderness. Look, my friends, if you wish to see a specimen of the doings of the monster who has just taken his seat. Behold in me, and my children, the wreck of health and intellect, the and consequences of his depravity. Ah! my friends, beware how you listen to the de clamation, and temptations, and false reasoning of this barbarian; yes, this savage; for he has ruine me, he murdered my busband, and has disgraced and disinherited my children. Beware, I say, how you suffer yourselves to be caught in his trap. I would not insult any of my fellow beings, but this man has injured me, and I deeply feel it. The pain is intole rable—there is a load on this heart, like a mountain It presses me down and will soon release me from all my sorrow. God protect them and keep them from the snares of the enemy. They are a precious gift, and I have watched them thus far with a mother's anxiety. The solemn hour of midnight has found me mending their tattered garments, and the rising sun was witness to my prayers for their present and future salvation. But Father," said she, looking up to Heaven, "I give them back to thee, whose they are ; keep them as thine own;"—and sank upon the floor. She was raised. Her troubled spirit had escaped from its gloomy prison, and fled to a bright-

er destiny. The effect of this distressing scene, upon the as sembly, was manifest in every part of the bouse, and Thy wise, instructive lessons please me well, had not so many of that vast concourse been partially intoxicated, the cause of temperance would have completely triumphed. However a good impression was produced, and after some business connected with the society was transacted, the meeting was ad-journed. Dr. Alcohol and his friends went home with a heavy heart; and although he still held on to his old course of iniquity, yet many of his friends forsook him from that day, and were the firm support-

ed with the proceedings of the meeting; and were about to sound the note of triumph, when an incident occurred which changed the fortunes of the day, corthefirst number. It is to be printed immediately.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. FASTING.

Ma. Editor,—I hope some of your readers who often inquire, "Of what use is it to fast?" will read the following:—

Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite

zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist used to fast one day in the week. Franklin, for period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repusts, and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased,—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adop whenever they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well-meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that why like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet full then deny her the privilege of telling her wrongs, as rational as the one just mentioned, if on our eyes are implesting protection from her enemies? Did were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red or even green light through a prism, in place of keep ing them carefully shaded and at rest. Let such re nember, too, that there are certain (sinful) propens ties, which go out only by fasting and prayer. See Matt. xvii. 21, and Clarke's comments on the verse.

Manchester, Conn.

From the Manchester Sunday School Magazine.

A BOY'S CLASS AND A MISSIONARY. wisdom, and he had been an obedient child, and had gained a good report throughout all the land. We lived together in a little cottage of our own construc- of a pardoned sinner; and in that school it was n privilege to become a teacher. This was of great ad fine things which you city folks enjoy, yet we had enough to make us comfortable and contented. We things, and afforded me constant opportunities of enough to make us comfortable and contented. We enough to make us comfortable and contented. We things, and afforded me constant opportunities of speaking to my class about the salvation of their healthy. We drank the waters of peace, and they united our hearts more closely, to be severed only well, and gave me much satisfaction by their diligence by death or the withering touch of the noted, far in committing hymns and large portions of the Scrip-famed Dr. Alcohol. In time, we were blessed with ture to memory; but I often sighed in secret because two little ones, as happy as the unfettered bird, and I could not perceive that any of them had experien-

say, I have not exaggerated my story.

"But a day of trial came. My husband formed an acquaintance with some rough looking fellows, who missionaries to the heathen. There also came a third

[Whole No. 462.

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"Indeed!" said he, "why I was once in your class in the Sunday School."

"What! at Biddeford?"

"Yes.

"What is your name, sir?"

"There were two brothers of that name, one was called Samuel and the other Johnny."

"Well," said he, "I am Johnny."
"I am delighted to see you, sir, after such a lapse

of time: what is your occupation?"

"I am captain of a brig, and am happy to say she
is my own. My wife's father and my father united
together, and bought the vessel for me." "This is very gratifying intelligence," I replied, "but pray, captain, how are you sailing on the voyage

At this he looked grave, and the tear trickled down his sun-burnt cheek, while he added.

"I hope I am going on well, sir. I carry a 'Beth-el flag' with me, and when I come into part I hoist the flag as a signal to see if there are any praying sailors there; and if there are, we have a prayer meeting; and on Sunday I give them a word of "Well, Johnny, this is transporting: do tell me

where and when this good work began." " It began, sir, in the Sunday School; and through the blessing of God I have been preserved by it amid all the snares and temptations peculiar to a scafaring

"Can you tell me any thing of the other boys of

my class?"
"Yes, one of them died triumphantly, while he was a student at Homerton College. Two others I have seen this voyage in London. One of them is a Baptist, and the other is a Churchman; both of them are pious men; and as we were conversing about our early days, we could all trace up our religion to the

instructions you gave us in the Sunday School." Reader! think what I felt at this unexpected disclosure of the divine blessing with which God has followed my feeble labors. I had not seen these youths for two and twenty years; but God had watched over the seed which I had sown, and he bad watered it, and made it grow. May all who read this be encouraged to labor, and pray, and wait, and at

last meet the same rich reward. Since I saw the captain in London, I have been in the west of England, and preached in the place where I taught in the Sunday School. In the course of my sermon I alluded to the captain, and expressed a hope that, if any of my class were still living in that town, they would come and see me. Three respectable men responded to this call, all of them pious; and

one of them said, "I shall have reason to bless God for ever, sir, for your kind instructions; and now I should like to give you some token of my gratitude in return."
"Thunk you, friend," said I, " what token of grat-

itude can you give me?" "I am a tailor," he replied, "and my business is prospering; and I will give you a new cont."

And he gave it. "And I have it now. And I keep it to wear on those occasions when I preach for the benefit of Sunday Schools! What teacher or scholar, may not learn a good lesson from this? RICHARD KNILL.

(From the S. W. Christian Advocate.)

THE CHERCH.

The present state of religion is a matter of much speculation, with regard to which there are various opinions. I think when we write our sentiments upon important matters, we should confine our remarks to incontrovertible facts.

Take the Church of God, as a whole, I have no almost one universal gloom overspread the world. Paganism, Popery, and Mahomedanism, disgraced the world by their impurities. With the exception of the few feeble and unsuccessful of the Paulicians, Waldenses, etc. no efforts were made truly to evangelize the world. The reformation commenced by Luther, was the first decisive impulse given to the true cause of Christ. A brighter light sprang up under the minis-trations of the Wesleys. This revival has caused other denominations to wake up to the doctrine of sound conversion and universal atonement. Witness the reformation in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches. No doubt should remain, but that they are drawing near to the true light. Universal atonement, is now heard from their ministers, and consequently, there are great revivals among them. True evangelical zeal is now to be seen among them. Missionary efforts are now upon the rise. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are witnesses of these facts. There is at this time greater exertions being made, for evan-gelizing the world, than at any former period.

As regards the present condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there are certain facts, which are undeniable. Her members, perhaps, are more than ever; but no one can doubt, that there has been a sensible decline in the professions of sanctification, and plainness of dress.

Now I assert these as facts which cannot be safely denied. If any one will read Wesley's Journals, they will there see that thousands were living witnesses to the truth of this doctrine. Five hundred were in London at one time. And now, there can scarcely be found five hundred in the whole United States. Here is undeniable decline.

A decline also in dress, is certain. The Methodists A decime also in dress, is certain. The Methodists once, were almost universally plain in dress; but now, they are scarcely more remarkable for plainness of dress, than other denominations. When I speak of plain dressing, I do not mean the cutting of coats, and making of bonnets after a particular fashion, for I find no particular one laid down in the Bible, or the Methodist Discipline. The Bible and Discipline former needles with possessions. pline agree, though with former practice, with regard to "gold and costly apparel." How many Methodist prenchers and people now wear gold watches, and put on (I speak it with regret) costly apparel. Mr. Wesley once said, that he could no more preach after a certain style than he could wear a "fine cout." How much superfluous money could be given to the Misionary cause, if we would only be scripturally holy, with regard to dress. No one can correctly object to doctrine, when supported by plain Scripture, as are the above positions.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

True teachers must first have the Sun of Righteousness to shine in their own hearts, before they can enlighten with his light .- W. Perkins.

We lose more than we gain in the minds of our hearers, when we would conciliate their esteem by the sacrifice of our duty.—Massillon.

He who has lived well, cannot die ill; but it will go hard with him who has lived ill, to die weil.

Vol. IX. No. 32.1

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Printer.

trifling moment, the sential, and have a very important bearing.

The right government and direction of our thoughts, among other things, have a very powerful and salutary influence in forming and completing a perfectly

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE SABBATH.

Maching to the Christian community, and I fear of the ministry also, in relation to this spreading evil.

Considering the importance of this institution, are me, as ministers, as faithful as we should be, in preme, as ministers, as faithful as we should be, in pre-*ning its claims, and the importance of its observance? How seldom do we appropriate a whole discourse in the consideration of this important part of
Nor can there be a doubt that the same cause has ex-

and directed to the right objects, they will exert a powerful influence in building up the believer in the holy faith of the Gospel, and perfecting the work of tenth part of the whole. grace already begun.

We are undoubtedly as much responsible to the great Lawgiver for every deliberate motion of the mind, as we are for the various actions of our lives; for that law which is boly, just, and good, not only in the law which is boly, just, and good, not only in the law which is boly, just, and good, not only in the law works of our hand but takes coming the garden, when no cares of life oppressed his mind, and no corrupting examples extends to the works of our hand, but takes cogni-zance of the most secret thoughts, desires, motives, us to be carefully observant of that day, who are in

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[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] RIO DE JANEIRO MISSION.

Letters have this day been received from the Rev. Mesers. Spaulding and Kidder, our missionaries at Rio; the one dated June 13, and the other June 16, 1838, giving a much more encouraging state of things in that place than when they last wrote. It is their opinion, strengthened by the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen, English and Portuguese, that the poposition which they have had to encounter will be overruled by a benignant providence for the good of the mission: and hence nothing daunted, they are resolved to pursue their work, trusting in the protection and grace of God for success, resting, in the mean time, in the consciousness that their only and entire object is to do good to the souls of the people in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The following is an extract of the letter from bro-

ther Spaulding, addressed to me:

"I hasten to acknowledge with gratitude your favor of the 6th of April, which came to hand the 9th instant. All the letters, packages, and books came and were received in good condition. We shal probably dispose of this lot of Bibles and Testaments more than that number are already promised."

We have already procured from the American Bible Society an additional supply of Portuguese Testaments, which will be forwarded at the earliest opty. And as this society is prepared to print an of the several scriptures in the Portuguese language, we hope to be able soon to afford our mis

sions an ample supply.

Brother Spaulding also speaks of the want of a house of worship to accommodate the people who wish to hear the word of God. It is hoped, therefore, that the friends of missions will so replenish our treasury, that the managers may safely make an appropriation to meet this pressing necessity July 26, 1838. N. I N. BANGS.

The following is an extract of a Letter written by Rev. A. Munroe, a Methodist Missionary among the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, to the West. Christian Advocate It describes a Love Feast held June 13th.

We met at 9, for love-feast; the nature and objects of which were explained by brother Berryman. was a season of more than ordinary interest. The house was well filled. The bread and water passed round, and all seemed to partake-thus expressing their love to each other. This sight, itself, to us. was sufficient to arrest our immost feelings, and to call forth our warmest gratitude to the God of love and peace; but this was not all. The brethren and sisters began to tell of Jesus' love and mercy to them in melting strains. Several Delawares and Shawnees spoke, which we had interpreted. At length, a Shawnee (brother Henry Rogers) rose—his very appearance was commanding. He said: "My brothers and sisters, I want—tell you—some—what Jesus—done for me. I feel like—try to tell you in English. When I come to this country, I was young, and very wild and wicked. My friends tell me about meetings here, and want me to go; but I not believe -I thought it not right. After while, I thought go to meeting. After I go a few times I feel bad—I think great deal. I feel like no one to help me. Brother Thomas (Johnson) preach, and tell us about Jesus, how much he love us, and that he died for sinners. I still feel bad-my heart sick. Brother Thomas hold a quarterly meeting; God blessed the My soul get happy, and I more than ever the Christian way-good way. But brothers and sisters, I feel-heap since-I read in Shawnee book about a rich man-go to hell. He live good When in hell, he think of here-but not Christian. his brethren in this world. Hell so bad-no water to cool his tongue-and no get to heaven, to live with Abraham, for great gulf. O! I think, brothers and sisters! we ought to do a heap now while in this world to get ready to go to heaven; and to keep our brothers and sisters from going to hell, that they may live with us in heaven. I some brothers in the Christian way; but-heap Indian friends in the bad road. I tell you, brothers and sisters, I feel this day more like going on-I hope-I get to heaven and meet you all."

Another Shawnee (brother Fish) rose and said :-"Twelve years ago I was at school in Kentucky. I saw the people worship. When they kneel down to pray, I kneel with them; but I not know what they are doing. After while I learn that they worship God; then I think very much about that way. After while I leave there and come to this country. My father and mother, and friends, were all wicked and did not help me; so I still live wicked. After while hason come presc how to worship God; then I listen much. while my father and brothers join the Christians. Then my heart sorry. After while I go and give my And now, brothers and sisters, I ca tell you, God has blessed me. I am happy, and feel like going to heaven with the Christians.

Brother Charles Ketcham (a Delaware) rose and said: "My brothers-I was very wicked as I grew up; but about five years ago brother Wm. Johnson come and preached. I thought I go and hear him. I went again, then I think that way is good. Then I start in the Christian way; and I have found it, brothers and sisters, very good. I feel strong, and intend to go on, amidst all opposition, as long as I live. And when I die, I hope to go to heaven, and meet

But we were, if possible, more than ever delighted with an old lady, Aunt Caty, (a Delaware.) She got up and said, in good English: "A great while ago, the Lord, by his good Spirit, touched my heart; and I was led to seek his face, and can now praise him for pardoning mercy. I am (said she) so thankful to God, that he ever sent missionaries to preach Jesus Christ Indians. I am determined to go on till I reach my heavenly home." Then turning to her Indian sisters, she said, with much power, in her own language, (which we had interpreted afterwards): Praise Him, praise our Creator! that these our teachers ever came to us! Be diligent, be diligent! pray mightily to our great Father. Don't be ashamed to speak out, and tell what God has done for you, and that you believe in Jesus Christ." The effect was overwhelming. At the close of the love feast, four united with the Church.

At 12 o'clock, brother Green preached, and then proceeded to administer the holy sacrament; the nature and obligations of which were specially explained by brother Stateler. About 60 natives communed. The communion was one of much solemnity.

At 4 in the afternoon we met again for prayer meeting. A number prayed both men and women, with divers tongues, and the Holy Ghost was poured on the people. At the close, brother Young called the attention of the people, and told them the why the committee came to see them. He told them the conference, and many of their white brothers and sisters loved them, and their children, and wish to how the Indians as well as their missionary friends were getting on in the good way, &c., &c. When he sat down Capt. Ketcham, one of the chiefs, rose and said (through the interpreter): "Brotherswe feel very glad in our hearts that you have thought of us, and come so far to see us, and talk to us about the good way." He desired the good brothers should be told, that they loved them, and that they wished the good brothers still to remember them, and pray for them, and that they would be glad to see more of When he was told when our next conference was to be held, and an invitation given to attend, he replied, if he had health he would try to come and see them.

Pulpit discourses should resemble a clear mirrorthey should give the hearers a faithful representation

LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Read at the meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slave-y Society, at the Mariborough Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon, August 1.]

Quincy, 28th July, 1838.

1. o am 200

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., Boston: Dear Sir,—I have received your kind invitation in that the only objected to the name of Moses L. Scudder being used." (d) I expressed some dissatisfaction at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to attend their course which had been pursued—stated that I had written

It would give me pleasure to comply with the initation; but my health is not very firm; my voice s been affected by the intense heat of the season, and a multiplicity of applications from societies, pohiteal and literary, to attend and address their theet-ings, have imposed upon me the necessity of plead-in the Maine Conference, and requested that it should ings, have imposed upon me the necessity of pleading the privilege of my years, and of declining them appear in your next paper. But three papers have since

I rejoice that the defence of the cause of human reedom is falling into vounger and more vigorous rection is falling into younger and more vigorous me a letter, but which give me no satisfaction. That in three score years from the day of note a] Will you say that you had not read the note a] Will you say that you had not read the the Declaration of Independence, its self-evident truths should be yet struggling for existence against the degeneracy of an age pampered with prosperity and languishing into servitude, is a melancholy truth from which I should in vain attempt to shut my eyes. But the summons has gone forth. The youthful champions of the rights of human nature, have buckled and are buckling on their armor, and the scourg-ing overseer, and the lynching lawyer, and the servile sophist, and the faithless scribe, and the priestly parasite, will vanish before them like Satan touched with the spear of Ithuriel.

the same in death. You have a glorious and arnous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days, that I am able to cheer you in the pursuit, and exhort you to be stedfast and unnovable in it. So shall you not fail, whatever may betide, to reap a rich reward, upon your own soul, in the blessing of him that is ready to perish.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully, Your friend and servant.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE LATE REV. DR. GEORGE ROBERTS. CARD .- The subscriber is exceedingly solicitous to scue from oblivion all that can be obtained of the story of his father, Rev. Dr. George Roberts, late of Baltimore, Md., long and extensively known as an indefatigable and successful minister in the itinerant nnection of the M. E. Church in different parts of the country, and subsequently as a local preacher in this city. Many years of his itinerant life being spent in the New England states, and much of deep interest to the Church there occurring in his connection with the early planting of Methodism, it is hoped nuch information may be gathered from those still living, both among the travelling preachers and priate members, which will greatly aid in the formation of a useful and entertaining volume. There are doubtless many others in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, who recollect much of his history, and who could, with some little labor, give essential aid in the making up of such a volume. The subscriber designs to publish "Recollections" of his late father, so soon as the materials can be collected and arranged. The object of this card is to solicit the aid of any persons, who can give him any information on the ubject, either from their own knowledge of him, or that of others to whom thay may have access. The travelling preachers in New England, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, are respectfully solicited to seek out all information that can be obtained, nd forward the same to George C. M. Roberts, M. D., No. 131 Hanover street, Baltimore, who will thankfully receive and acknowledge the same. The nterest of such a volume to the church at large is the apology I offer for trespassing upon the time and to for a single moment. (n) I would not be understood attention of any.

Baltimore, Md., July 19. GEO. C. M. ROBERTS.

GENERAL JACKSON.-The American Presbyterian rives an account of the administration of the sacra-nent at "Ephesus Church," near the "Hermitage," recently, on which occasion Ex-President Jackson made a profession of religion, and was admitted a member of the Presbyterian Church.—Boston Recorder.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1838. has a controlling

he dictates of our best judgment, and with honesty of against this

communication is really made to the public; if it were and until their own control, in as much as they have to su and until they can have matters arranged in for us to pursue the same form of address.

FREE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald :

DEAR BROTHER, - I feel it my duty strongly to prost against the rejection of my Address to " Methodis holitionists," from the columns of the Herald-inas uch especially as you had previously engaged to publish an article on that subject in your paper. (a) And it is my earnest request that this protest may be published n the Herald. I claim it as an act of justice due to an njured brother. You will recollect that the afternoon Conference ad-

journed, I called upon you, and stated that I intended to write an Address to Methodist Abolitionists, on the subect of Pacification and the course pursued in the N. E. Conference on the subject of Slavery—that it would be an article of considerable length, probably two or three umns at least-that I wished it set up and a few copies columns at least—that I wished it set up and a few copies struck off in the form of Zion's Herald Extra, provided you would publish it the next week in the Herald. You replied, unconditionally, and without the least hesistation, that you would (b) The same afternoon, I made araugements with the printer to set up the article and print to hundred copies on Monday, as I was to leave for the Maine Conference on Tuesday, and wished to take a part of them with me. I told him that the address would make two or three columns, probably three-and it was three columns that he agreed should be set up and printed on Monday. The copy was to be furnished at half-past 80'clock Monday. The copy was to be turns need at hair past of closs on Monday morning, and it was then late in the afternoon of Friday. (c) When I stated to you and the printer that the address would make two or three columns, at least, I did not have particularly in view the first page. It would have made a little over four columns in any other part of the paper. The article did not quite fill the first page; but at the suggestion of the printer, I added just enough

to fill it. I presented you with a copy of the Herald Extra, containing the Address, on Tuesday afternoon. You glanced and then I have done we never it, and asked me if it was all correct. I answered, I thought it was You expressed no supprise at the length of the article, or that it had not been submitted to you before it was published. It was fitted exactly to the first page of the paper, with the understanding that it was to the subject, such as was described, but not such as was in the next week. Judge, then, of my "surprise" ien, on returning from the Maine Conference, I found

did I;" and then added, " I had no objection to the article myself, but the directors requested that it should not be published in the Herald, though they had no objection to its going out as an Extra." I asked what objections they made to it? You replied, "No particular objections." You then said, you "had heard no particular objections." ular objections made by any one, except Br. King, and that he only objected to the name of Moses L. Scudder celebration of the Anniversary of the day upon which Slavery was abolished in the Colonial Possessions of To which I replied, that you was the Editor—that I had To which I replied, that you was the Editor—that I had nothing to do with the directors—and that as Editor, I should expect you would publish the article. And here our interview ended. Soon after this, I furnished you with a corrected copy of the address, striking out the name of M. L. Scudder, and altering two or three sen-

heen published, and the address has not appeared. (e)

Now, I ask, why that address has not been published
according to agreement? It is true, you have written previous to its coming out in the form of an Extra? True but you had an opportunity to read it before it was to have gone into the Herald. $(f) \circ Y$ on must know that there was not a moment to be lost in getting out the Extra The copy was then put into your hands, with the sam liberty that you take with manuscripts generally—with this difference, that you had promised to publish an arti-ticle on that subject of two or three columns length, and was not, therefore, at liberty to reject it. It was not, of course, supposed that you would make much alteration after it had been earefully corrected by Br. Ela and myself. It did not occur to me that you would expect to se the spear of Ithuriel.

I live in the faith and hope of the progressive adancement of Christian Liberty, and expect to abide nity to review it before it should be inserted in the Her-

en published, and it

did you not divide it? Had you made two or three arti-cles of the address, it would have been much more satisfactory than to reject it all together. It was mostly on a subject that had not been discussed in the Herald, a subject allowedly of the utmost importance—and though it would have occupied the first page, still four-fifths of the paper would have been occupied with other matter, which is more than is generally read by your subscribers. But you made no objection to its length when the Extra was presented to you, nor in our interview at Boston. But you did expressly state in our interview at Boston, you had no objection, on your own part; and that the directors made no particular objection to the article. (h) Now I complain that I have been injured and abused.

1. I have been injured in my property. The article was written and set up with the express understanding that it should go into the Herald, (i) and now by rejecting it, the expense of composition (some six or eight dollars) is unjustly thrown upon me. I only expected to pay for the paper and press work of the Extras.(j)

2. I am injured in my rights. I have a right to address that portion of the M. E. Church who are abolitionists, through the columns of Zion's Herald, on subjects intimately connected with a cause in which they feel the deepest interest. (k) In the opinion of a majority of the Conference, the "common ground" document will be roductive of nothing but ruin to Anti-Slavery principles and measures, in the M. E. Church; and yet a brother may not publish an article upon the subject, in a Metho-dist paper, professedly open to free discussion, even after a promise from the Editor that an article on that subject should be admitted! I say, my rights are violated; rights. If a paper supported almost exclusively by abo-litionists, is to be conducted in this way, the sooner tha portion of your readers who mean to maintain free discus-

sion know it, the better. (I)

I am injured by the course you have taken in other respects, but will not particularize farther. (m)

Hitherto I have stood by the Herald. I have spoken and written in its favor, and obtained for it subscribers and remitted moneys; though I have never approved of well know. For a company of ten or twenty brethren in the city of Poston to have the whole control of a paper patronized by an annual Conference, so as to appoint its Editor, and lay him under any restrictions they please, is an aristocracy which never should have been consented as objecting to these brethren because they own and pub lish the Herald-but because they assume to dictate for the Conference, without authority from that body-and that too when a member of the Conference wishes to oppose what a majority of the Conference had just oppo sed. (a) Inasmuch as the patronage of the Conference supports the paper, the Conference should appoint its editor—or at least have an equal voice with the Association in appointing him. But the Association not only appoint the Editor without consulting the Conference, but put upon him as strait a jacket as they please, and also sit in judgment on his correspondents! These things ought

judgment on his correspondents! These things ought not so to be—and must not so be. (p)

The Association which publishes the Herald, contains some of the most violent anti-abolitionists in the whole connection. And till of late, a majority have been of this character, if they are not now; and still this party board of directors. The board of directors consists of seven members—three of whom are anti-abolitionists, of the We are very sorry to occupy so large a space of the rankest kind-and only one of whom has ever been known Herald with as much room as is taken up by the followas an active abolitionist. One or two others have, I being article and the notes appended to it. The reader will the proceeds, that we are arraigned by Br. Scott

N. H. Conferences. (q) They give orders and directions of the proceeds with much severity for what he considers a great mis-lemeanor. In reply, we shall say as little as possible ren take it upon them to decide what we may or may not consistent with a confirmed conviction of having in the course we have taken, discharged our duty agreeably to were for rejecting the address? Then the argument aristocracy (1 mean no disrespect ntention.

Although the editor is personally addressed, yet the N. E. and N. H. Conferences had a paper under ommunication is really made which and we answered every let them give their support to a paper open to free dispurpose. This is perfectly right—and we only mention cussion, in the proper sense of the word, if such an one purpose. I have no wish to see the Herald or any other Methodist paper open to an unrestricted admission of every thing that may be written; but when a brother writes over his proper name, and writes upon a subject, allowedly, of the utmost importance; and when finds no fault with either the spirit or the doctrines of his communication, and previously pledges himself to publish an erticle on that subject, to suffer himself then to be wronged out of his prerogatives. I do say, is wronged out of his prerogatives, I do say, is insufferable! To such a course of proceeding, I cannot, I will not submit, in silence. And for an editor, at this late period, not only to consent to be gagged, so far as taking sides" on a great moral enterprise is concerned. but also consent to have a censorship set over his right to admit what he pleases from correspondents, is to become

a menial with a witness. (t)
What will those brethren who have read the Extra think to see the address published in the Watchman and not in the Herald, for which paper it was originally set up Why they will think as a matter of course, that brothe Scott has become so fanatical, or that the Herald has become so pure, that though he was permitted to enter into the outer court, he must not presume to enter into the temple itself. (u) Has not brother Brown reason to be-lieve, that three fourths of the articles which he publishes on slavery and abolition, would be objected to by a majority of the directors, could they see them before they

Did the editor of the Herald ask the advice of these directors, or did they proffer it voluntarily? How he consistently ask their advice in this case? O could do this, how could be say afterward, that he had no objection on his own part, to the article, and that he expected it would have been published, till the directors

remonstrated against it. (10)
It would remonstrated against it. (10)
But I will not pursue this disagreeable subject farther.
I will only say, I have never been treated worse, even by st chouse, the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal. (2) If you publish this, and reply to it, I shall wish to explain, providing I shall judge that I am misrepresented and then I have done with the Herald, till it is conducted

Your injured brother,

furnished. t remarked to you that I expected the address would published in the next Herald, which would make about a have been published this week; and you replied, "So column and a half; and that a few slips, or copies -as

our impression was-were wanted for some editors or offered in another shape, and replied to. With respect to preachers. To this we readily consented.

by the editor, or in conjunction with him. spirit of the article. The spirit in which some commu- per the organ of a party in the Conference. nications in the Herald have been written, have not only caused the writers themselves much trouble, but the ers already know how the "outer court" was entered, editor too. Correspondents have sometimes been obliged to make retractions, which have not only proved a source mit them, not having the fear of "these seven wise men," of mortification to themselves, but to their friends, like- these "violent anti-abolitionists of the rankest kind" wise. It would have been better, if the editor had in all before him, is this the way the "strait jacket is put upon cases declined to admit such communications, though he him," and that he is "managed out of his prerogative?" might have been called a "menial," and other hard Is this the way, by publishing what he has reason to be,

article, are these. Early in the week, a number of per- censorship set over his rights?" Is this the way he sons, some of whom were Directors of the Wesleyan As- "becomes a menial with a witness?" Br. Scott ha sociation, and others, members of that body, saw the Ex- here unwittingly, complimented the editor for his indetra, (we do not know of whom they obtained it,) and in- pendence. "Consistency, what a jewel thou art!" quired if it were to be published in the Herald. We replied, that, although it was three times as long as the artiele we engaged to insert, yet, as it was up and ready for ed Br. Scott, we can only say that we had no disposition the press, we thought it must go in, unless the Directors, or even motive to treat him ill, that we are not conscious to whom we should now submit it, advised its rejection. The Directors were unanimous in the opinion, as we have for our interest, or happiness to treat any man ill, if we been informed, that it had better be omitted; the motion had ever so strong a disposition to it. Beside this, he has being made and seconded by abolitionists.

ent of the above. To our utter astonishment, the whole exhibited towards us a truly fraternal and Christian spirit. address was composed by the printer, and struck off, be- We have for many years made it our rule to use others fore we ever saw the copy! Indeed, we have not seen it well, though they use us ill; but to use any one ill who to this day. We as much expected his copy would have has always used us well, would be the most unnatural passed through our hands, as we ever expected the com- thing in the world. We should hardly know how, or munication of any correspondent would. This is proper, where to commence a deed so utterly foreign to our feel. let the writer or the editor be whom he may-this is a ings.

its insertion on account of its length. For six or eight is his manner, that is no excuse at all; for on this prince in relation to long articles on the subjects of abolitionism that, if one man is more courteous than another, it is be that account. The complaints from preachers have been be so when he chooses to be. frequent, and, in nine cases in ten, have proceeded from abolitionists. Must an editor be under the necessity of caused so much difficulty in the Methodist Church to forcing matter down the throats of his subscribers, which specting the great question of the emancipation of slavery they have repeatedly told him they did not want in such among us, as the unchristian, virulent, and abusive spirit enormous quantities?

(f) This would not have shortened the address any. Editors prefer to see what is going into their papers before upon. How loathsome in the sight of Heaven! it is printed; beside, we are just as much responsible for professed disciple of the meck and lowly Saviour, out what appears in an extra, as in the Herald, proper.

was presented to us, completely printed! We never gave These remarks, as they purport, are meant for general our consent to this. We would not think of taking the application. responsibility to do this; as we are not the proprietor of the paper, but only the editor. See note (b)

course knew nothing. If it had occurred to us, to do so, have nothing to lose by it. No candid man, will think we should not have taken the responsibility. We have the worse of us, on account of the hard names we are no recollection of the person who presented us the Extra, called, although such things tend to vitiate the public but whoever it was, threw it down, and immediately left. taste, and to beget a kindred spirit. We believe oursel As we have once before observed, we had no objection to be in the hands of an impartial community, who will the spirit of the article, but Br. Scott knows we have had award us our just due. much to contend with respecting long, controversial articles in the Herald, for we have a number of times con- should have come in for so large a share of censure and versed with him on the subject. (i) Repetition-see note (a)

publish an article of 5 columns in length, or indeed, any a more benevolent, candid, upright, impartial community article without seeing it; nor did he give any permission than they. The accusations and insinuations brough to publish, or know any thing about the publishing of an against them above, are as undeserved as they are ground. Extra. (k) If correspondents have a right to publish what this.

they please, and in the way they please, then editors have orights at all!

(I) The Herald is still open to free discussion, the same gave their note for a thousand dollars which is still due.

as ever. The present editor however, will try to be more and during their control of it, have paid to the Conference careful than he has been, respecting the admission of ar- as before stated, the sum of five or six hundred dollars. ticles containing allusions of an unchristian character, and And now, if the paper should fail, the Conference has of having so large a portion of the paper occupied with nothing to lose; if it continues to prosper, the Association controversial matter. He has had occasion to decline the has nothing to gain. admission of articles, in his judgment not proper to ad- The second is, that five or six years past, although there mit, from a number of preachers on both sides of the has been (until recently,) a majority of anti-abolitionist great mooted question, but he does not believe an unkind in the Association, and in the Board of Directors, yet they feeling exists in the breast of one of them, except in have invariably chosen an al the present case.

what is meant by this charge. Is it magnanimous to ac- are known, would be a triumphant refutation of the discuse a brother publicly, in this dark way?

(n) The Association never have, nor do we believe they ever will, retain an editor who is obnoxious to the Conference. Nor do we believe they ever did, or ever will ap- tion of our paper with matters which ought to be selled point one whom they consider to be so. It is for their in. privately, cannot be very interesting or edifying to our terest to act in conjunction with the Conference. We do readers. not know that they ever refused to comply with any expressed, or even implied wish of the Conference. There cannot be much aristocracy here.

(o) We do not know what is meant here by "these prethren dictating to the Conference." We cannot see sword, pestilence and famine combined would do, says, how they have done it, unless it be by permitting a member, to publish and circulate an Extra with their names, deprive the people of this liberty, and do deprive them of without their permission; for the editor has no right to it, they, the people have the right to elect legislators who give such permission.

(p) We exceedingly regret to witness such a lack of will repeal the law and restore the liberty." candor as is here exhibited. The idea is plainly convey- pray God, that such a disaster may never beful this peo ed, that the Association have arrogated to themselves the business of appointing the editor, without consulting the exertions. Yes, they have the right to elect such legistic exertions. Conference, to the dissatisfaction of the latter. But we lators; and let those who are disposed to try, do their do not believe the Conference ever expressed, or even best at the next election in November. We say this, so felt any dissatisfaction on this point. We have been in a that if they fail, they may fold their arms; and congratway to know, but we never heard of any such thing. ulate themselves with the comfortable reflection, that On the contrary, when the Directors have made the year- nothing has been left undone on their part, to afflict the ly report of their doings, that report has always been ac- community with the direct curse ever invented by man cepted and approved by the Conference. The charging But we hope what sober ones there may be among them of the Association of "sitting in judgment on the correspondents" of the Herald, is unmerited and unjust. They ache till that event is brought about; namely, a majority have recommended the editor to omit harsh and abusive of rum-selling advocates in our Legislature. personalities, for which they deserve, and ought to have (q) These " seven wise men" probably devote ten or

twelve entire days in the course of the year to the man- Herald. agement of the fiscal concerns of the Herald, without any prospect of any remuneration. On the contrary, lines receives so much attention in the Herald. I feat publishing of the paper, they will bear them; and have paid, we think, six hundred dollars over to the N. E. Conference, since the paper came into their hands. If soul cheering doctrine. I could say a good deal upon the this is the way the Directors "cut and carve" for the subject, had I time, but this I must defer to some future Conference, we presume the Conference will thank them occasion. With regard to the Herald, dear brother,

say just what he pleases? Any one not acquainted with to my abode." the facts, would suppose by the language here used, that the Directors of the Association were the greatest tyrants living; whereas, the truth is, but two individuals among plained of the course of the editor of the Herald, and of Alleghany College was read, which exhibited the inthe complaint of one of them was, that he gave too much stitution in a more flourishing condition than ever before room to Br. Scott!

(s) We presume the Association has not the least anxiety concerning the course these two conferences may take, if a strictly just representation is made to them.

paragraph or not. Most that is advanced has already been until next week.

being "gagged," the present editor of the Herald, en-(c) All this arrangement we never knew anything gaged, with the express understanding, that he was to about. It would be best to have such arrangements made say what he pleased against slavery, and in favor of eman. y the editor, or in conjunction with him.

(d) Our statement was, that we had no objection to the himself with either division, and make a Conference pa

(u) It is only necessary to remark here, that our read.

(v) If he has reason to believe this, and yet dares ad. lleve would be objected to by a majority of " these seven (e) The eircumstances relating to the rejection of the wise men," that he "consents to be gagged," and " (w) Repetition-see notes (d) (e) and (h.)

(x) With regard to the manner in which we have treat. we have done so, and that we do not see how it could he But there was a good reason for its rejection, independ- well, has always been obliging and courteous, and has

right which no editor, conscious of his responsibility, will To conclude; we do not see how Br. Scott could surrender to any man. A right-for the surrender of have a disposition to drag a brother before the public for which those who assumed it, would be the first to censure first offence, (admitting it to be an offence) in the censure rious, reproachful and disrespectful manner he has. Was Had we seen the address, we should have objected to it magnanimous and generous to do so? If it be said thin months past, previous to the first of June, there was an ple, a man may do what he pleases, and then plead that uninterrupted and earnest complaint from our subscribers it is his manner. The truth is with regard to these things, and anti-abolitionism, and many have discontinued on cause he has brought himself to it; and every one can

We do not believe that every thing put together has which has from time to time been exhibited on both sides. What a picture this, for an infidel world to gaze to have control enough over himself to use even an un (g) We had no idea that an Extra was to appear, till it believer respectfully, much more so, a Christian brother.

We do not believe there are many editors, who would have admitted into their columns, an address so pers (h) Respecting the division of the address, we of ly disrespectful as the above. But on the whole we

We deeply regret, that the Wesleyan Association reproach as they have. We have been acquainted with this association of men ever since their organization; and (j) Not "unjustly;" for the editor did not agree to we feel bound to say, that, as a body, we never met with less. We will mention only two circumstances to prove

When the paper was in its infancy, they took all the

the paper. But they do not need our feeble defence. (m) Here is a thrust in the dark. We do not know The simple publication of their names, wherever they respectful insinuations made against them.

We close, respectfully requesting Br. Scott, if he replies, to be as brief as possible; for to occupy a large por-

ELECTION OF LEGISLATORS .- A writer in the Bos ton Courier, in advocating the right of people to make, sell, and drink rum, and thereby injure the community by disease, crime, and corruption of morals, more than

Well, so they have; but every good man ought to

HOLINESS .- The following is an extract of a letter of a gentlemen in a neighboring State to the editor of the " DEAR BROTHER .- I am glad that the subject of ho-

have bound themselves, if any losses occur in the many of our preachers neglect it too much, both in the pulpit, and in their private conversation. I thank God I have a place among a people who believe this vital and like it much, and mean to have it, until even my necessi-(r) What kind of liberty is wanted? For every one to ties shall give place to admit this Herald of glad tidings

THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE commenced its set sion at Cadiz, Ohio. July 18th, Bishop Waugh presiding. On the second day of the session, a Report of the Trustees Bishop Waugh, in examining the candidates for full connexion, gave them, and the Conference likewise, a lecture

We are under the necessity of deferring Summe (t) We hardly know whether to spend a word upon this field's Sermon, promised in our last to be given this week, AUGUST 8, 1838.

DEAR BROTHER BROW labor as Agent of the Am State, I have thought it mi your readers to hear how and also, to have me commi information as may be prof On the 14th inst., I visite

received by Rev. Dr. But the Norfolk County Bible Society, I learned from h much within a few years. two causes. 1. The claim tions have been so many has been lost sight of. 2. gion for five years past. felt the interest they otherv hoped that vigorous efforts this important auxiliary in Dedham is a delightful local situation, but from the

Bible Society to Dr. Burge a collection of \$50 was t judge, the people generally portunity of contributing to On Sabbath, 22d inst., 1 by whom I was warmly g claims of the Bible Societ \$76,58 was given, This his all important institution

prevailing. On the 15th,

On the same day I obtai congregation of the Rev. 1 This gentleman is warmly and work, and is possessed Circumstances rendered subject to the M. E. Church its liberality, but I purpose by and by.

Yesterday, the 29th in presented the claims of congregations-two Congr In all these an abiding and was made, of the important of the American Bible Soc One interesting fact, or

gregation. A poor woma room, entirely dependent o scrupulously and conscient of all she earns, for benelast week earned a dollar. offering, was given to the we may question the propr mire her spirit. No doub her, and on her donation, greater than the gifts of m May God prosper me in church continue to prospe

Till earth's Has learnt A Yours truly,

PROTECTION OF CAMI act which was passed at ture, was published in the give it again, in compliance Presiding Elders.

Be it enacted, &c. An meeting, hawk or peddle a horse-racing, or exhibit plays, shall forfeit for each twenty dollars, to be recoviustice of the peace of the s committed: provided, be construed to require any usual place of business wil

Bn. Bnown-I was gla mistake that occurred in m Hurlburt's donation to the ty. There is another en There should have appea station, \$12.31. This am hand of Rev. H. Brownso to the parent society at Ne Andover, July 26.

METHODISM IN TEXA Methodist Societies, and Meeting houses have bee built in six different place servant of God, Dr. Rute progress of the missionary

Octavius Barron, w ter, N. Y., last fall, was e nesday the 24th ult. He man Catholic Priests, who he prayed in Latin and Fi prehension and agony. The tion, he confessed to his in was guilty of the crime fo and that his sentence was

ENTERPRISE OF THE learn by the Christian Methodists have purchase which they paid \$3,750, a to erect buildings for a Bo lishment. REV. T. MERRITT .- T

Gospel, has spent several Maine, where, we are hap siderably improved. ANIMAL MAGNETISM physician of London has be

We understand that Dr. liever in the new science. FIRE AT NEW YORK. York on Wednesday last, were destroyed, chiefly dw woman were burnt to dea

of animal magnetism, and

100,000 dollars. Нуппорновта. - Scarce are given in some paper, o person by this truly awfu dogs? Would it not be be race were destroyed from a

* The verses on the de

ten months of age, we m lishing. General I

Infamous Liquor Cas

shops have acquired some usual feelings that govern business intercourse. The usiness intercourse. to induce them draught, even when they i grace will follow. There ness of families, or the rui

price that is paid for the de On Monday, (last week,) in another shape, and replied to. With respect to gagged," the present editor of the Herald, enwith the express understanding, that he was to at he pleased against slavery, and in favor of emanbut as the Conference was divided, not to range with either division, and make a Conference paorgan of a party in the Conference.

t is only necessary to remark here, that our read. ady know how the "outer court" was entered. f he has reason to believe this, and yet dares ad m, not having the fear of " these seven wise men." violent anti-abolitionists of the rankest kind" him, is this the way the " strait jacket is put upon and that he is " managed out of his prerogative ?" the way, by publishing what he has reason to beould be objected to by a majority of " these seven en," that he "consents to be gagged," and " hip set over his rights?" Is this the way he nes a menial with a witness?" Br. Scott has nwittingly, complimented the editor for his indece. "Consistency, what a jewel thou art!" Repetition—see notes (d) (e) and (h.)

With regard to the manner in which we have treat-Scott, we can only say that we had no disposition motive to treat him ill, that we are not conscious e done so, and that we do not see how it could be interest, or happiness to treat any man ill, if we er so strong a disposition to it. Beside this, he has up to the date of this communication-treated us as always been obliging and courteous, and has ed towards us a truly fraternal and Christian spirit. ve for many years made it our rule to use others lough they use us ill; but to use any one ill who ays used us well, would be the most unnatural the world. We should hardly know how, or to commence a deed so utterly foreign to our feel-

conclude: we do not see how Br. Scott could disposition to drag a brother before the public for a fence, (admitting it to be an offence) in the censo. eproachful and disrespectful manner he has. Was panimous and generous to do so? If it be said this nanner, that is no excuse at all; for on this princtnan may do what he pleases, and then plead that manner. The truth is with regard to these things, one man is more courteous than another, it is be-ne has brought himself to it; and every one can then he chooses to be.

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deeply regret, that the Wesleyan Association have come in for so large a share of censure and ch as they have. We have been acquainted with ociation of men ever since their organization; and I bound to say, that, as a body, we never met with benevolent, candid, upright, impartial community hey. The accusations and insinuations brought t them above, are as undeserved as they are ground-We will mention only two circumstances to prove

en the paper was in its infancy, they took all the iary responsibility of the concern upon themselves, heir note for a thousand dollars which is still due, ring their control of it, have paid to the Conference ore stated, the sum of five or six hundred dollars. ow, if the paper should fail, the Conference has g to lose; if it continues to prosper, the Association thing to gain.

second is, that five or six years past, although there een (until recently,) a majority of anti-abolitionists Association, and in the Board of Directors, yet they invariably chosen an abolitionist for the editor of eper. But they do not need our feeble defence. imple publication of their names, wherever they own, would be a triumphant refutation of the di etful insinuations made against them.

close, respectfully requesting Br. Scott, if he reto be as brief as possible; for to occupy a large porf our paper with matters which ought to be settled ely, cannot be very interesting or edifying to our

ECTION OF LEGISLATORS .- A writer in the Bos-Courier, in advocating the right of people to make, and drink rum, and thereby injure the community sease, crime, and corruption of morals, more than , pestilence and famine combined would do, says if the Legislature has the constitutional power to ve the people of this liberty, and do deprive them of ey, the people have the right to elect legislators who repeal the law and restore the liberty."

ell, so they have; but every good man ought to God, that such a disaster may never beful this peoand to his prayers he ought to add his most untiring tions. Yes, they have the right to elect such legis ; and let those who are disposed to try, do their at the next election in November. We say this, so if they fail, they may fold their arms; and congratthemselves with the comfortable reflection, that ing has been left undone on their part, to afflict the nunity with the direst curse ever invented by man. we hope what sober ones there may be among them, e presume there are some, will never have the headtill that event is brought about; namely, a majority im-selling advocates in our Legislature.

OLINESS.—The following is an extract of a letter of ntlemen in a neighboring State to the editor of the

ald. DEAR BROTHER .- I am glad that the subject of hos receives so much attention in the Herald. I feat y of our preachers neglect it too much, both in the it, and in their private conversation. I thank God I a place among a people who believe this vital and cheering doctrine. I could say a good deal upon the ect, had I time, but this I must defer to some future sion. With regard to the Herald, dear brother, I it much, and mean to have it, until even my necessishall give place to admit this Herald of glad tidings

y abode." HE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE commenced its setat Cadiz, Ohio. July 18th, Bishop Waugh presiding. he second day of the session, a Report of the Trustees Alleghany College was read, which exhibited the ination in a more flourishing condition than ever before. nop Waugh, in examining the candidates for full conion, gave them, and the Conference likewise, a lecture

obacco. We are under the necessity of deferring Summerd's Sermon, promised in our last to be given this week,

il next week.

Society, I learned from him, had been neglected very much within a few years. This doubtless arises from him causes. 1. The claims of other benevolent institutions have been so many and frequent, that this society fine here, as a friend in Chesterfield, twenty-two miles from Pittsfield, says that the buildings were shaken there, as processing the process of the pr this important auxiliary in a healthy state.

this all important institution.

subject to the M. E. Church in this place, far-famed for y and by.

Yesterday, the 29th inst., I visited Weymouth, and been unable to learn.—Northampton Courier. presented the claims of this society to three different ongregations-two Congregational and one Methodist. In all these an abiding and favorable impression, I think

of the American Bible Society. One interesting fact, occurred in Mr. Sanford's con-gregation. A poor woman, who has lived in a garret equal period. During this time we have received in deroom, entirely dependent on her daily labor for support, any receipt for a like period since January A. D. 1833. scrupulously and conscientiously appropriates an eighth Our payment of principal has been greater than any since of all she earns, for benevolent purposes. Having the the commencement of the Institution, with the exception last week earned a dollar, one eighth, her accustomed of one reported in January last; it then was \$411,697 69 offering, was given to the Bible cause. However much —it new amounts to \$345,683 99. But the number of

greater than the gifts of many rich! May God prosper me in my work, and may the Gospel church continue to prosper,

Till earth's remotest nation Has learnt Mcssiah's name. Yours truly, C. S. MACREADING.

Agent A. B. S.

of holding any camp or field meeting for religious pur-poses shall, within one mile of the place of holding such meeting, hawk or peddle any goods, wares, merchandize, found in his possession and that of the wench on whose provisions or drinks, or practise or engage in any gaming false testimony the innocent man had been so horribly horse-racing, or exhibit or offer to exhibit any st rieit for each offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint made to any justice of the peace of the county in which the offence their own hands. The atrocious practice of "lynching"

Ba. Brown-I was glad to see your explanation of the Hurlburt's donation to the Conference Missionary Sociey. There is another error which I wish to correct. station, \$12.31. This amount was received through the hand of Rev. H. Brownson, and has been duly remitted to the parent society at New York. A. BINNEY. Andover, July 26.

METHODISM IN TEXAS .- There are already twenty Methodist Societies, and 320 local preachers in Texas Meeting houses have been commenced, or are already built in six different places. The death of that devoted servant of God, Dr. Ruter, will be severely felt in the progress of the missionary work in that country.

Octavius Barron, who shot Mr. Lyman at Roches ter, N. Y., last fall, was executed at that place, on Wed- try. nesday the 24th ult. He was accompanied by two Roman Catholic Priests, who enacted their mummery, while the prayed in Latin and French. He was in intense apprehension and agony. The night previous to the execution, he confessed to his mother for the first time, that he was guilty of the crime for which he was condemned, nesday the 24th ult. He was accompanied by two Rehe prayed in Latin and French. He was in intense apwas guilty of the crime for which he was condemned and that his sentence was just.

to erect buildings for a Book Room and Printing Estab-

physician of London has become a convert to the doctrine Curious Fact.—The Rev. Lemuel Potter, of the Se-We understand that Dr. Ware of this city is a firm be-

HYDROPHOBIA. - Scarcely a day passes, but accounts berson by this truly awful disease. Of what use are given her, no more have appeared since the 14th.

race were destroyed from among us? lishing.

General Intelligence.

Infanous Liquor Case. The keepers of tippling shops have acquired some notoriety for a disregard to the sual feelings that govern the generality of men in their business intercourse. The smallest gain is a motive large usual feelings that govern the generality of men in their business intercourse. The smallest gain is a motive large business intercourse. The smallest gain is a motive large enough to induce them to administer the intoxicating fraught, even when they know that drunkenness and disgrace will follow. There are, however, honorable exceptions, of persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families, or the ruin of individuals, for the paltry persons who will not lightly risk the happiness of families are ruin of individuals.

Boston, July 30, 1838. | ing home to dinner, found his little boy, about six years DEAR BROTHER BROWN,—Having been appointed to labor as Agent of the American Bible Society, in this State, I have thought it might be pleasing to you and to your readers to hear how I succeed in my operations, and also, to have me communicate in my plain style, such father went to the shop and found the prisoner, John Gartison, as may be profitable and interesting. and also, to have me communicate in my plain style, such information as may be profitable and interesting.

On the 14th inst., I visited Dedham, and was cordially received by Rev. Dr. Burgess, who is the Secretary of the Norfolk County Bible Society. The interests of this Norfolk County Bible Society. The interests of this with costs.—Boston Atlas.

has been lost sight of. 2. No Agent has visited this region for five years past. Hence, the people have not
scribes the scene as terrific. The awtul and stunning bit the interest they otherwise would. But it is ardently explosion was prolonged apparently a number of second hoped that vigorous efforts will be made shortly to put propably by the powder being in so many different casks.

Then there was a sudden and fearful rush of the people this important auxiliary in a healthy state.

Dedham is a delightful place. Not merely from its local situation, but from the morality and good order here prevailing. On the 15th, I presented the claims of the Bible Society to Dr. Burgess's congregation, after which a collection of \$50 was taken up. As far as I could judge, the people generally appeared pleased with the opportunity of contributing to the funds of this holy cause.

On Sabbath, 22d inst., I visited the Rev. Dr. Codman, by whom I was warmly greeted, and on presenting the claims of the Bible Society to his people, a collection of \$76.58 was given, This tells well for their interest in this all important institution. this all important institution.

On the same day I obtained a good collection from the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, near Milton Milts. This gentleman is warmly engaged in every good word and work, and is possessed of a very catholic spirit.

Ciscumstances rendered it inexpedient to present the circumstances rendered it inexpedient to present the creants, to explode about 9 o'clock in the evening, but fortunately from some defect in the train, it was designed by the company of the M. E. Church in this place, far-famed for fortunately from some defect in the train, it was designed by the company of the company its liberality, but I purpose to give them an opportunity two hours. In all human probability, many lives were

PROVIDENT (BOSTON) INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. The following is an extract from the Report of the Treasurer of this Institution, made at a meeting of the Truswas made, of the importance of sustaining the operations tees. July 17th:

"The business of the office during the last six months room, entirely dependent on her daily labor for support, posites, the sum of \$240,431 17, which is smaller than we may question the propriety of this, we cannot but admire her spirit. No doubt God's blessing will rest on her, and on her donation, which, though small, is yet

LYNCH LAW.—The following beautiful exemplifica-tion of the reason and justice of Lynch Law is from the

Louisville Journal: A few days ago, a sum of money was stolen near Kosciusko, Mississippi. A black girl, who professed to know all about the circumstances, charged a respectable white person with being the thief. Upon her testimony tho citizens seized him, tied him to a tree, and " Lynched' PROTECTION OF CAMP-MEETINGS.—The following sact which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, was published in the Herald of March 28th, but we give it again, in compliance with a request of one of the and he was at length released, torn, bleeding, and unat Be it enacted, &c. Any person who during the time to stand. A few hours afterwards suspicion began to rest

This occurrence should be a memorable lesson to all twenty dollars, to be recovered on compaint made to any pustice of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed: provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to require any person having his regular and usual place of business within the limits aforesaid to sussociety and all its sympathies.

ALVAN STEWART, Esq. was arrested while attending BR. BROWN—I was glad to see your explanation of the mistake that occurred in my late Report, respecting Miss and Anti-Slavery neeting at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., and taken before a magistrate in another town and fined one dollar and costs, for delivering a temperance address on the Sabbath, (which he did in the Presbyterian church, There should have appeared to the credit of Fall River in presence of ministers, deacons, and elders,) and for asking people to sign a petition to the Legislature for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirit. His trial took place in the night; and he says, between 12 and 3 in the morning, I delivered such a temperance address as a certain class have not had the opportunity to hear. The Devil outwitted himself.' He says he shall prosecute the justice and constable in the Supreme Court, for false imprisonment .- Boston Recorder.

> Breaking up a Family-Police Court, July 19.-A miserable husband and wife, named Noonan, were brought up for common drunkenness, and sent over to the House of Correction. The Police officers on taking them from their squalid abode of rum and wretchedness, found three boys of the ages of 12, 10 and 4 years, and applica-tion was made for their admittance at the House of Indus-But it was objected that the children's asylum connected with that institution was already crowded. It was

A Wealthy Corporation .- Trinity Church, in N. Y. ENTERPRISE OF THE CANADA METHODISTS.—We learn by the Christian Guardian, that the Canada Methodists have purchased a lot of land in Toronto, for which they paid \$3,750, and upon which they are about not permit the institution to hold over \$100,000 in mone the bulk of the income is invested in various kinds productive securities as fast as collected. The annual ad-REV. T. MERRITT.—This venerable father in the Gospel, has spent several weeks last past in the State of will in a few years, swell the sum total to an immense amount. If the trustees do not devise some means for Maine, where, we are happy to learn, his health has considerably improved. ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Dr. Sigmond, a celebrated dependencies.—Sylvester's N. Y. Republican.

animal magnetism, and has joined the magnetizers. cond Baptist Church in Lowell, communicates the following fact to the Lowell Courier. A young lady of that city, daughter of Mr. Levi Atwood, who has been sick FIRE AT NEW YORK.—A fire broke out in New tween three and four hundred insects, resembling mag-York on Wednesday last, by which about 50 buildings gots. Some of these were placed in a bottle of white glass, and soon changed into the chrysalis state. On Thursday, July 26, they became the common house fly. The question now arises, how did these common flies introduced that she may have received them upon letture. suggested that she may have received them upon lettuce hre given in some paper, of the horrible death of some tained and hatched them. Although strong emetics were

dogs? Would it not be better on the whole, if the entire The South.—The Mobile Advertiser says "it is a fact worth mentioning, and it has struck us with great force, that while we hear a great deal in the South amongst a certain description of politicians, about * Southern rights ten months of age, we must respectfully decline publishing.

and Southern feelings, and Southern principles and Southern interests, we hear nothing at all of such like party catch words in the North." Recipe for the Catarrh .- Take the root of Sanguisor-

A late law of Congress provides, that the widows of can, with the greatest case, p., the land and for the improvements.

ISAAC HARDING. For the JOHN GOVE. Committee. married before January 1794, and are now widows, shall receive a pension for five years from March 4th, 1836. equal to the pay or pension to which their husbands would have been entitled, it living, under the act of 7th June,

Wholesome drink for warm weather .- Take a two

ly in Pope county, Arkansas, by a man named Brown shooting his wife with a rifle loaded with two balls. She

ror of Russia has, it seems, important panies, to panies, which will yield 80,000,000 of rubles, to panies.

Brethren in the ministry and membership, let us make Brethren in the ministry and membership, let us make

that on the Fourth of July, Messrs. Drane and Drinkers of Madison county, both gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel with double barrelled shot guns—and Ar ooth were killed on the spot. Tax upon Thirst .- It is stated in an English publica-

tion, that in the British empire the taxes upon thirst alone upon brandy, rum, ale, wine, &c., are greater than are paid by the fifty millions of Russians for the support of heir government. The Rev. George Herbert, the celebrated rector of Be-

merton, in his Book of Proverbs, appears to have a most cerrible dread of a learned lady. He says, "A morning cun, a wine-bred child, and a La(in-bred woman, seldom

ost twenty thousand dollars a head.

one a good business in their line, having accumulated good quantity of honey. It is said that Mr Lovejov of Georgia, one of the pasengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board the Home and the William Gibbons—three

Walter Herron, Esq. of Norfolk, deceased, has left \$1000 to the Colonization Society.

of the most appalling situations ever recorded.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Methodist Societies n Boston, to make the necessary arrangements for the ecommodation and comfort of such of our friends as may vish to go from the city to the Camp-meeting at Eastham on the 8th of August, give the following notice.

The safe and commodious steam-boat Huntress has been chartered to convey passengers to and from the meeting. She will leave Lewis' wharf, near East Boston Ferry, at 6 o'clock precisely, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8. All persons who intend going in her are ren board by half past 3 spirits will be allowed to be sold on board the boat, on the passage either way .- Passage to and from the Campround, and board and lodging while there, three dollars and fifty cents. Passage, without board, one dollar each

Each of the Methodist Societies in this city will have its own Tents, and all the members of the Boston Societies will board in common, under the supervision of the mmittee of arrangements.

Persons from the adjacent towns can be boarded in the Boston Tents, if application is seasonably made.

Tickets may be had at Rev. D. S. King's Bookston No. 32 Washington street, of Milton Daggett, No. 5 Brattle Square, John Gove, No. 60 Commercial street, Freenan M. Dyer, 479 Washington street, Thomas Patten, Jr., Crescent Place, Capt. David Snow, 8 City wharf, and at the Clothing Store under Rev. E. T. Taylor's church. All persons intending to go from this city, are request

ed to procure their tickets as early as practicable. J. SLEEPER, for the Committee.

Boston, July 16, 1838.

CHANGED.

Attendance on the Camp-Meetings appointed on New Loudon District, will render it necessary to change the time advertised for some of the Quarterly Meetings. The change will affect the following places-and their Meetings may be expected at the time now

Aug. 23. Norwich Falls. Eastford, Norwich Landing, Plainfield, E. Thompson and Woodstock, " 18, 19. Southbridge, A. U. SWINERTON, P. E. Norwich, August 2, 1838.

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY. The fall term of this institution is appointed to com-nence on the first Thursday of Sept., and continue twenty-two weeks embracing two quarters in one term S. NCRRIS, Agent.

South Newmarket, July 15, 1838.

BR BROWN-In looking over the "Course of Study, while on a visit for her health, Miss Mary Wenzell, of this city, 18.

In Bow, N. H., June 28th, Mr. Enoch Alexander, 67 class are to pass a "special examination in Sacred Rhetoric," but we find no text-book recommended for that wife branch. The committee will oblige at least some of the die. class-by informing them, through the Herald, on what author that examination is to be founded. Two. author that examination is to be founded.

Till the Land.—"As times go, we should incline to doubt the expediency of urging a withdrawal of any portion of the capital invested in any quarter of the Union, in agricultural pursuits. It was one of the companion, in agricultural pursuits. It was one of the companion of the same this year.

Union, in agricultural pursuits. It was one of the complaints, and believed to be one of the causes of scarcity, within the last two or three years, that agriculture had been measurably neglected, for modes of growing rich more rapidly, in the middle and western States. Agriculture is the basis of our country's prosperity, and that interest should thrive and grow at all events. While it does so, other interests will also progressively expand and proper; and no heavy calamity, such as short crops and deficiency of bread stuffs can overtake the land."

The trustees of the Albany Medical College have appointed David M. Reese, M. D., of the city of New York, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the new institution.

attending the same this year.

The undersigned together with three other brethen who reside on the Cape, were appointed a committee to make improvements on the ground, and were instructed to cause to be erected a building 40 by 20 feet, and two stories high, to accommodate the preachers with todging, and for a stand to preach from; also for the purpose of stowing the tents and cooking utensits of the various societies, during the intervals of the meetings to which will cost from six to eight hundred dollars. It will therefore be necessary for the meeting to raise this year, at least, five hundred dollars. There was a large amount subscribed last year, but a great part of it was not paid in, and has York, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the new institution.

We learn that Dr. Reese has accepted the appointment, but does not purpose to change his residence, or relinquish his practice in this city.—Journal of Commerce.

The duties of Dr. R.'s professorship will, we under-like the duties of Dr. R.'s professorship will, we understand, be performed during a portion of the winter months, and therefore allow him to continue his practice as usual, with very little interruption.—Chris. Adv. and Jour.

And now dear brethren and sisters, who contemplate

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society held on the 19th instant at Washington, a letter was received from J. Kedglie offering to the city a choice of three lots, the most elevated and eligible sites in the city, for the erection of the contemplated monument to the Father of his most elevated and eligible sites in the city, for the erection of the contemplated monument to the Father of his Country. The Senate at the last session of Congress refused to grant a piece of the public ground for that purpose.

A late law of Congress provides, that the widews of A late law of Congress provides, that the widews of the law and for the lamprayements.

Boston, July 14.

CAMP MEETING FOR DOVER DISTRICT.

Arrangements have been made for holding a Cump-Wholesome drink for warm weather.—Take a two gallon stone jug and fill it with cold water. Put into this water a quart of oat meal, and shake it well. In half an hour it will furnish a pleasant, nutritious and excellent beverage. We know a farmer who cuts ordinarily one hundred tons of hay. This is, the only drink in the field for himself and hands.—N. E Farmer.

Arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. The to make arrangements have been made for holding a Campmeeting for Dover District, on Durham neck; on a new and elegant ground, owned by Rev. John Adams. or himself and hands.—N. E Farmer.

A murdler, caused by intemperance, took place recentble by water conveyance, to all the sea board four miles from Durham Falls, and five from Lamprey River, by land. Steamboats can land their passengers within ten rods of the centre of the ground.

was sitting amidst her children, in the shade of a tree, sewing. She saw the rifle pointed at her, but before she had time to rise, received the balls between her breasts.

within ten rods of the centre of the ground.

Providence permitting, the public religious services, will commence on Monday the 3d day of September next at 6 o'clock, P. M. All the preachers on Dover District. The Eusperor of Russia has, it seems, imposed a tax are earnestly solicited to be present with their tent com-

upon tonacco, which will yield \$0,000,000 of rubles, to panies.

Brethren in the ministry and membership, let us make motion of steam navigation. This, it must be admitted, is udiciously converting one smoke into another.

Fatal Duel.—We see it stated in the Western papers membership in the New England and Maine Conference. ces, who are contiguous, are respectfully invited to at-

> Arrangements will be made ...
>
> Arrangements will be made price.
>
> and grain, or grass, at a reasonable price.
>
> S. CHAMBERLIN. Arrangements will be made for keeping horses at hay

South Newmarket, July 25.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp-Meeting for the Montpelier District, will commence on Monday the 10th of Sept. next, at Corinth, Vt. The meeting is to be held on land owned by Brother James Heath, about one half mile from the old Methodist meeting house in Vershire, and about five miles from Chelsea Green.

The location of this meeting is such, that it will accom-

If the computation is correct that the Florida war has modate a few circuits on the south part of Danville Discrete thirty millions, which is a moderate computation, each Indian taken, whether man, woman or child, has field Districts.

The Preachers and people from these places are re-A swarm of Bees have taken up their quarters in the spectfully invited to attend. The preachers on the Monteeple of Christ Church, Baltimore, and have already pelier District are earnestly solicited to be present, all of them, with a good representation of tents and brethren from their respective circuits and stations

ELISHA J. SCOTT P. E. Barre, Aug. 1, 1838.

CAMP-MEETING.

By leave of Providence, a Camp-Meeting will be holden in Springfield, Vt. commencing September 10, 1838. Brethren in the ministry and membership, in this and the adjoining Districts, are invited to attend

E. JORDAN, P. Elder. Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 1, 1838.

CAMP-MEETING. The Lord willing, a Camp Meeting will commence at Bolton, Conn., Sept. 3, 1838, on the ground where a simi-

lar meeting was held last year.

Provision has been made for the horses of all our brethren and friends during the meeting, and they are respectfully requested not to engage any person to keep them, till they call at the stand on the camp ground.

A. U. Swinerton, P. E.

Norwich, August 2, 1838.

CAMP MEETINGS.

HOLMES' HOLE, (east side,) Tuesday, Aug 28. EASTFORD, CONN., Monday, Aug. 27. CABOT, VT., Monday, Sept. 10. HOLLAND, VT., Monday, Sept. 17.

Norter .- The subscriber, sustaining a sungraphuated relation with the Conference, has removed his residence from Lebanon, N. H., to Newbury, Vt. All communications for him should hereafter be directed to Newbury. SOLOMON SIAS.

A CARD .- The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of five dollars from the members of the North Bennett St. Sabbath school, to constitute him a Life Mem-ber of the Boston Methodist Sabbath School Society.

WILLIAM WATERHOUSE. Boston, July 12, 1838.

All communications for the subscriber, may be directed to Colebrook, N. H. LORENZO D. BLODGETT.

COMMUNICATIONS. M. Chase (sent)—N. F. Howard—E. Willard—A
PPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS Latham—J. E. Risley—S. Coves—J. B. Wilson—T. G Brown-W. C. Larrabee-J. Litch-E. K. Avery-F. Jordan-D. Kilborn-T. Merritt-H. Harding-Wn Gordon (the money came)—J. Horton—W. Emerson—H. Cummings—W. H. Brewster—F. P. Tracy—J. Keyes—S. Leonard—J. Bicknell, Jr.—E. Magoun—

MARRIED. In this city, by Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Francis Way-land, President of Brown University, to Mrs. Hepsy Sage.—Mr. L. Bradish to Miss Harriet P. daughter of

the late N. H. Henchman, Esq. of Charlestown,—On Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Porter, Capt. Daniel Green to Mrs. Elizabeth Ash. In Brighton, Mr. Stephen K. Rodney to Miss Sarah Al-In Portsmouth, N. H., Leonard Wilson, Esq., merchan of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly of this city, to Miss Abba S

DISTRICT STEWARD'S MEETING.

The District Stewards appointed for the current year, by the several Quarterly Meeting Conferences on New London District, are, hereby requested to meet at the Methodist Meeting house, at Eastford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1938, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purposes specified in the Discipline.

Norwich, Aug. 2, 1838.

At Myrile Grove, on Monday, July 23d, Mrs. Susa Elizabeth Coolidge, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Rob In Goldsborough, 32 In Salem, Mr. John F. Goldman, a native of Stettir Prussia, 39. On the 21st ult. a small pimple appeared on his breast, but it did not prevent his doing a common day's work, as a laborer. It spread and swelled extremely, and he did on the 23d.

and he died on the 23d. In Holden, 30th ult , at the house of Deacon S. Flagg,

leaving a wife and ten children to mourn his loss. Hi wife and nine children stood around his bed and saw him In Croydon, N. H., 17th inst., David, son of Mr. Hilliard Rowell, 2 years—death caused by falling into a ket-

tle of scalding water.

Washington county, Md. aged one hundred and ten In Alexandria, La., June 26th, Mrs. Lucy W., wife of J. R. Mead, Esq., 39.

Near Mercersburg, Pa., Mrs. Hornbaker, formerly of

On the 21st un, on tourd brig Otis, on the passage from Havana to Philadelphia, Mr. John Maelzel, who formerly exhibited the Automaton Chess Player, the Conflagra-

Boston Prices Current.

ion of Moscow, &c.

F	*	1933.75	OULUL DA	Wild J
t	APPLES, bbl.		from	10
9	BEANS, white, per bushel,	with by	1.25	1.5
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8	prime,	10.40	10.00	110
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. 1	FLOUR, Genesee, bbl Baltimore. Howard street,		7.00	7.2
e	Baltimore, Howard street.	in her party	7.12	7.2
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-	Alexandria,		7.12	7.2
0	Rye,		4 50	5.0
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e	southern flat yellow,		69	7
	white,		- 67	6
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-1	Southern Ist cont		9	i
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-	do. country do.	1	20	2
4	Baltimore city do.		25	2
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- 1	New York red light		18	1
	Boston do. slaughter,	100	19	2
3	do. dry bide		17	1
	LAME, best sort. cask,		80	8
- 1	PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear,	in Ida	23.00	24 0
8	Clear,		22.00	
4	Mess.		20 00	23.0
- [SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel,		2.63	3.00
7	Red Top, southern, bushel,		80	1.0
1!	Hemp,		2.62	
,	Red Clover, northern, lb.		2.02	3.00
1	Southern Clover,		17	1
.				1
:	Woot, prime or Saxony Fleeces, th.		50	5
- 1	American full blood, washed,		45	4
e i	American, washed,		42	4
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PROVISION MARKET.

	R B	TA	1 4	PKI	CES		7	-	
SUTTER. tub, 1b.		77.1	000	15 13	nei	25.	16	22	
iump,							662	25	
CIDER, bbl.							2.75	3.00	
lams, northern, li.						10	13	14	
Southern	and	Wes	tern.		1 .)	10	12	
Gas, dozen,							16	20	
PORK, whole hogs lb.							9	10	
POTATOES, chena	hel.				30	50			
OULTRY, pair,						100	62	1.00	
100			mil		200	[N.	E. Farm	er.	

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, July 30, 1838. At market, 250 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 2059 Sheep, and 130 Swine. About 50 Swine were reported last week. 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold. PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were dull, and prices declined considerably. We quote first quality at \$7 25 a 7 50; second quality, \$6 75 a 7 00; third quality, 6 00 a 6 50.

Stores .- A very few sales only were effected, purchasers refusing to pay the prices a-ked.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at \$24, 28, 32.

Sheep .- Dull, and sales at something less than last week for a like quality. Lots were taken at \$1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 1 92, and 2 12; Wethers, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 57. Swine.-We noticed the sale of one lot to peddle, but did not learn the price; a few only were pe

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

T is proposed to publish, in the city of Boston, a weekly periodical bearing the above title, to be devoted to Instru Amusement; designed to while pleasantly away a leisure hour, and to engage the attention and cultivate the taste of youth, by presenting a rich variety of the fairest fruits and flowers that one gathered from the wide spread and highly cultivated field of

literature of the day, it will depend largely upon judicious selections from the most valuable works, both periodical and occasional, that issue from the press of this country and Europe, for the inte

vulgar puns, and the like, will find no place in this publication, which it is intended shall contain nothing inconsistent with the purest morality, or improper to be introduced into the most select family circle. Interesting and well written Narratives, Moral Tales, Poetry, Popular Music, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Sketches o Travels, Descriptions of Places and Persons, Extracts from new works, and from rich and racy criticisms, with the thou

sources of interest, with more or less of the events of the day, will

fill the columns of the Magazine ; and, it is hoped, render it worthy

the patronage of the moral and enlightened portion of the comm

TERMS. Each number of the MAGAINE will contain eight large quarte pages, printed on fine paper, and new and beautiful type, in a style not surpassed by any similar publication in New England.

It will be published every Saturday, at \$2.50 per annum, or six ats a single number ; six copies to one address, \$12.00 per annum,

A liberal allowance will be made to Agents. Postmasters are athorized to procure and forward subscriptions, for which they will be allowed a suitable commission.

All communications may be addressed (post paid) to D. H. ELA or J. B. HALL, 19 Washington street, Boston.

The first number will be published on Saturday, Sept. 1. Agents for Zion's Herald are requested to act as Agents for

K NICKERBOCKER—No. 1, Vol. 12—Delivering to subscribers. Besides the great treat offered in the first No., this vol will contain a series of amusing articles, entitled Brands ethiana, after the style of Warreniania, and the Rejected Addresses, by the author of Ollapodiani—also articles from the pen of Rev. Mr. Bascom of Ky., Cooper, the Poet Wordsworth, Hon W. M. Seward, Jack Garratt, Author of Incidents of Travel, &c. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO., Aug. 8.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF ALDIE'S SELECT CHRCULATING LIBRARY OF EW BOOKS, Biography, Novels, Voyages, Travels, Sketches, Tales, Select History, Memoirs, &c. &c.—Furnishing yearly a supply of reading which, for quantity, quality, and price, is perhaps not to be found in any other single publication. Furner perhaps have been sequed and it is believed. and price, is pechaps not to be found in any other single publication. Every paragraph has been scanned, and it is believed not an impropriety of language suffered to exist. In this respect there has been even a fastidious care exercised.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages or three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is Fire Dallars for fifty-two numbers, of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless with the extensive patronage it receives.

pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless with
the extensive patronage it receives.

By the system of periodicals, a few dollars will purchase libranes for which, thirty years ago, a mechanic's savings for
years would have been inadequate.

The Library is promptly delivered to subscribers in the city,
without expense of postage, or mailed thence to any address.
Subscriptions should come post paid, and contain a remittance or acceptable reference in the city, addressed to WEEKS,
JORDAN & Co., Publisher's Agents, 121 Washington st. Boston.

Aug. 8.

POR SALE—Two shares in the Boston Wesleyan Library.

Enquire at No. 19 Washington st.

Aug. 8.

Paw CUSHIONS.—A pair of five foot Cushions, made of best curled hair, and but little used, for sale very cheap.

June 27

Inquire at this office.

Poetry.

CHILD AT THE MOTHER'S GRAVE. My mother's grave! "Tis there beneath the trees, I love to go alone, and sit, and think Upon that grassy mound. My cradle hours Come back again so sweetly, when I woke And lifted up my head, to kiss the cheek That bowed to meet me.

And I seem to feel Once more the hand that smooth'd my clustering curls, And led me to the garden, pointed out Each fragrant flower and bud, or drawing back My foot Jest I should careless crush the worm That crawl'd beside me.

And that gentle tone Teaching to pat the house-dog, and he kind To the poor cat, and spare the little flies Upon the window, and divide my bread With those that hunger'd, and bow meekly down To the gray-headed man, and look with love On all whom God hath made.

And then her hymn At early evening, when I went to rest And folded closely to her bosom, sat Joining my cheek to her's, and pouring out My broken music with her tuneful strain : Comes it not back again, that holy hymn, Even now upon my ear?

But when I go To my lone bed, and find no mother there, And weeping kneel to say the prayer she taught, Or when I read the Bible that she loved, Or to her vacant seat at church draw near, And think of her, a voice is in my heart, Bidding me early seek my God, and love My blessed Saviour. Sure that voice is her's

I know it is, because these were the words She used to speak so tenderly, with tears, At the still twilight hour, or when we walked Forth in the spring, amid rejoicing birds, Or whispering talked beside the winter fire. Mother! I'll keep these precepts in my heart,

And do thy bidding.

Then, when God shall say, My days are finish'd, will be give me leave To come to thee? And can I find thy home, And see thee with thy glorious garments on, And kneel at the Redeemer's leet, and beg, That where the mother is the child may dwell!

The accidents of this world have no power

(as they have upon others) to change or modify their

he new license law of this State, are from the New

and are well worthy of attention:
"The new Temperance Law of Massachusetts, forbidding the sale of ardent spirits in quantities less

than fifteen gallons, except by licensed apothecaries,

went into effect on the 1st inst. We anxiously hope that the noble old Commonwealth will be found suf-

the ensuing election, on a direct and determined ap-peal through the ballot box, the fact will shed a new

and unfading lustre upon Republican institutions. Yet our hopes are mingled with apprehensions. A

esperate attempt will be made to link this question

minority, with the understanding that the triumph of that party shall be followed by a repeal of the Tem-

perance law. Such a coalition would be disgraceful

o both parties, but especially to those of the political majority who would thus boldly declare that they

e rum better than their country. In the nature

of things, it could not be more than momentarily suc-cessful, and would leave an indelible stigma behind

it. The Temperance law was in no sense a party measure, and was heartily supported by men of all

From the Youth's Companion.

Thomas. Uncle Ben, what is that you have got in

our hand? Is it a jug of molasses?

Uncle Ben. No, not molasses, Tom, it is not so

back, as if I had put a bottle of salts under his nose.

Finding he did not like it. I offered it next to Mully

but she tossed up her nose with an air of contempt,

as if she felt herself very much insulted. I next of-

t away.

Willie. Do nobody but pigs ever drink it?

Why didn't you let the pig drink it, sir?

ot good for men.

Unde Ben. If you think so, Tom, you may emp-

Tom did so, and with the other boys, took his sta-

nped into his wagon and drove off.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

hind thee, and tell me what thou seest."

beer.

gather for itself.

Willie. Then it is rum.

THE MYSTERIOUS JUG

Uncle B. It is not so good to drink as water.

Uncle B. No, it is not so useful as oil.

lislike to vinegar.]
Uncle B. No, it is not vinegar.

weet is that.

T. Oil then?

T. Is it water, sir?

he had no austerity.

Miscellaneous.

THE WHOLE BIBLE.

A Roman Catholic priest in Ireland sympathisin, with the moral condition of his parish, contrive what could be done, consistent with his own religion creed, to overtake the population with some remedia measures, and it struck him that it would be well to print and circulate the epistles of St. Peter by themselves, in a separate tract. He did so, but, some how or other, they did not sell. He then thought be had or other, they did not sell. He then thought he had better add to the title, "The Epistles of St. Peter, Head of the Church." Still, however, nobody bought them. At last it suggested itself to his mind, that, if he placed between the title-page and the epistles themselves, a representation of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, they would sell. He did so; and now the whole edition was soon bought up. One of the conies fell into the hands of a man, who having read copies fell into the hands of a man, who, having read it, went to the priest, and having ascertained that he had put them in circulation, said,
"I have not got all. Are there not the epistles of

"What makes you think so?" said the priest. "Because," replied the man, "I find it is written,
'As our beloved brother Paul hath said.' Now, where are the epistles of St. Paul?"

"It is even so," said the priest.

The man never rested until he had procured a copy of the New Testament. Having read it, he

ame again to the priest—
"Ah, I have not got it all yet," said be.

"Why not?" said the priest.

"Because I read, As it is written in the Book of Psalms'—'As it is written in the book of Hosea'—
'As saith the prophet Jeremiah'—'As saith the prophet Isaiah;'" and then, with all the characteristic dor of an Irishmen, pointed out to the priest noble array of finger-posts and land-marks in the New Testament, pointing to the existence of the Old.

"Well," said the priest, "you are right now also; there is another book much larger than that which

"O let me have it," said the man; and he never rested till he was possessed of a perfect copy of the

Scriptures.

Having then penetrated, as it were, both strataboth hemispheres—and absorbed the light of both, the man went to his own priest and applied for absolution, which he refused him, among other reasons, because he was a Bible reader, and that, therefore, there was no absolution for him. However, he so urged his suit, with that irresistible Irish force to which there was no parallel in the universe-that the priest agreed to let him have absolution upon payment of a certain sum of money. The man then pulled out from under his coat the Bible, and said to the priest,

"I come to you for absolution; you say I must not have it because I am a Bible reader; at last you agree to give me absolution if I pay you half a crown. . I do not want your absolution;" and opening the Bible in the middle, as a person in his condition would naturally do, and read, (and it was fit that such a blessed passage should be found in the centre of the Bible,) "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and ent, without money and without price."—Canada

The world has now done justice to the immortal Luther: and literary men will con inne to do jurcice to him in spite of Hume, and popes and priests. The following we extract from Blackwood's Magazine.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Purhaps the finest, richest, and most generous species of character, is that which presents to the dainty the most repulsive surface. Within the rough rine the feelings are preserved unsophisticated, robust and bealthy. The noti me langere outside keeps off that us swarm of artificial sentimentalities which taint and adulterate, and finally expel all natural and vigorous emotions from within us. The idea of a perfect man has always been figured forth in our nds, by the emblem of the lion coming out of the lamb, and the lamb coming out of the lion.

Of this description of character was Luther.

Nothing could exceed his submissiveness and humility, when a choice was left him whether to be humble daring; but when conscience spoke, no other consideration was for a moment attended to, and he cer tainly did then shake the forest in his magnificent ire. But if we behold him one moment, to use his own quotation from Scripture, "pouring contempt upon princes," and highly raging against the highest upon earth, we see him the next in his familiar corres ence, a poor, humble, afflicted man, not pull with pride at the great things he had accomp but rather struck down by a sense of his own un-worthiness. As to his violence, it was part of his mission to be violent, and those who lay it to his charge to be blame-worthy, seem to us not to accuse him, but to accuse Providence. Not to have been violent, would to him have been not to have been in enruest. And here it must be observed, that his violence was only verbal; it was merely the rousing. voice to awaken Europe from the lethargy of ages.

that we shall best learn to appreciate him. We will Memory. And he answered, "A book which and his contempt for riches, because this is the characteristic of almost all great men, who are really worth more than gold can procure them; but his long unbroken friendship with Melancthon—a char-

The boy became a youth. Once, as he lay in acter so opposite to his own, and in some respects so superior, as he was the first to acknowledge himself, his bed, Hope and Memory came to the pillow. has always struck us as a proof that he possessed much sweetness and gentleness of disposition. Envy or jealousy never interrupted for a moment the fraternal affection that subsisted between these great men. in thy heart, as sweet as the lay I sung thee."

Of those passions, indeed, Luther seems not to have been susceptible. Neither did personal ambition But Memory said, "He shall be mine also. come near him. Though he had so many titles to it, Hope, why need we contend?' For as long as he never claimed the supremacy over his contempo-rary reformers. Notwithstanding the great things he had performed, he gave himself no air of gran-deur or importance. He seemed to consider himself he keepeth Virtue in his heart, we will be to him as sisters, all his life long." So he embraced Hope and Memory, and was beloved of them

as a common man among common men. He was Dr. Martin Luther, and nothing more. There was a simplicity and commonness in his habits and conversation, which contrasted wonderfully with the mighty revolution he brought about. This simplicity, we When he awoke, they blessed him, and he gave hand to each. He became a man, and Hope girded him every morning for his labor, and every night he supped at the table of Memory, with were going to say, shows his native greatness; but we correct ourselves, and add, that it exhibits that apostolic frame of mind, which all the messengers of God, from Moses downwards, have displayed. Such

Knowledge for their guest. At length Age found the man, and turned his emples white. To his dim eye, it seemed that men are moulded at once by the Hand that sends the world was an altered place. But it was he himself who had changed, and the warm blood had grown cold in his veins.

moral conformation. There is an oneness, a whole-Memory looked on him with grave and tenness, an uncompoundedness of character in these elect instrumen's; on their moral frame is chiselled der eyes, like a loving and long-tried friend. She sat down by his elbow-chair, and he said to by the Divine finger, one idea, and one only-and her, "Thou hast not kept faithfully some jewels that external to their earthly condition. Hence was begotten the simplicity and homeliness of Luther's walk in life. Had he acted the great man, he would have proved that he was not the apostle. The frank, that I entrusted to thee. I fear that they are

She answered mournfully and meekly, "It popular, coarse, and somewhat pleasant bearing which marked him, has made him the hero of the populace to this day in Germany. What is also remarkable in may be so. The lock of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am weary, and fall asleep. Then Time purloins my key. But the gems that thou a man of his indubitable and profound piety is, that gavest me when life was new, see! I have lost none of them. They are as brilliant as when THE LICENSE LAW .- The following remarks on they first came into my hands.'

Memory looked pitifully on him, as she ceased Yorker; they place the subject in its proper light, to speak, wishing to be forgiven. But Hope began to unfold a radiant wing which she had long worn concealed beneath her robe, and daily tried its strength in a heavenward flight.

The old man lay down to die. And as the soul went forth from the body, the angels took ficiently virtuous and intelligent to maintain the spirit. Memory ascended by its side, and went it and drift of this law, however it may be modified through the open gate of heaven. But Hope in its peculiar form and details. If it is sustained in paused at the threshold. There she expired, like a rose faintly giving forth its last odors.

A glorious form bent over her. Her name was Immortal Happiness. Hope commended to her the soul, which she had followed through the with politics, and concentrate the votes of the lovers world. "Religion," she said, "planted in it of free drinking upon the candidates of the political such seeds as bear the fruit of heaven. It is thine forever."

Her dying words were like the music of some breaking harp, mournful but sweet. And I heard the voice of angels saying, " Hope that is born of the earth must die, but Memory is eternal as the books from which men are judged."-Girl's Book.

CARICATURE OF ARMINIANISM. The following has been published in several Calvinis

THE DIFFERENCE.-A Calvinist once heard at Arminian preach, and after service was ended, the latter demanded of the former to know how he was pleased. The Calvinist frankly acknowledged that he was not edified. I want to know, said the other what could have been the reason? Did I not preach works and grace? Yes, said the Calvinist. do you not believe in works and grace? Yes, I do. What then can be the difference? said the other. Why, said the Calvinist, you place works at the bot T. It must be vinegar. [Tom had a particular tom for the foundation, and grace for the top, as the islike to vinegar.] the foundation, and works as the consequence. In Robert. Ah, I know what it is; it is rum.

T. Oh, no, Uncle Ben wouldn't have a jug of other words, you make works the tree, and grace the fruit ;-whereas, I make grace the tree and work the fruit. Indeed, said the Arminian, I see no great Willie. [Looking up earnestly in Uncle Ben's face,] difference in this, since we both embrace the essen tials. All the difference, rejoined the Calvinist, is Uncle Ben. I'll tell you, Willie, something about that your house is built bottom upwards, and whetht and then perhaps you can tell me what it is. As er such a house is fit for residence, or wil stand or I was coming over here this morning, I saw this jug bying in the middle of the road, which I supposed to Watchman.

have been dropped from somebody's wagon. So I We are surprised that any respectable editors would picked it up, and pulling out the cork, smelt of it; permit such a glaring misrepresentation of Arminianism but found it was not good for me to drink. As I to be published in their paper. It may do for mere vul came up to the house I stepped into the barn yard, and offered it to Rover the horse, but he started back, as if I had put a bottle of salts under his nose. dation, or in bringing it to maturity. The following article of the Methodist Episcopal church on free will gives the Arminian sentiment on this point: "The con dition of man after the fall of Adam is such, that he can fereal it to the pig. Piggie didn't know exactly how to take it. First he smelt of it, and then gave a grunt and works, to faith and calling upon God. Wherefor and ran away. Presently he came again and after we have no power to do good works, pleasant and accep nosing it some time, concluded at last to taste it. After shaking his head very wisely, he tasted again; but ing (i. e. coming first to) us, that we may have a good having discovered his propensity, I did not care about will, and working with us, when we have that good will, and working with us, when we have that good will." Here it is plainly taught, that without the grace his making any more of a beast of himself, and took of Christ we cannot turn or prepare ourselves in order to obtain faith and vocation from God; nor are we able without grace to do good works. It is also stated that grace must come first to us, give us the good will, and then co

Uncle Ben. Because it was not good for him. Thomas. If it is not good for pigs, I'm sure it is OLD SCOTTISH DIALECT .- We have here a specimen of this style of writing, and at the same time some excellent instruction for the faithful and profitable reading of the word of God. It was written ty the jug and fill it with some of your mother's good about the year 1556.

"And thairfor, deir brethrene, yf that ye luke for a Tom did so, and with the other boys, took his sta-on at the window to watch the result. Soon after a buke of the Lord your God. Leit na day slip over man came driving along the road, looking eagerly bewithout sum comfort ressavit fra the mouth of God; fore him, as if he had lost something. When he aropin your earis, and Hie will speak evin pleasing rived opposite the house, he spied the jug, and stop- thingis to your hart; clois not your eis, but diligentlie ping his horse, he sprang out of the wagon, and pro- lat theme behald what portion is left to you within ceeded to examine the contents. He soon discovered the change and looking up at the window, which your fatheris tastament; let your toungis learne to prais the gracious gudness of him wha of his meir was thickly studded with pleasant faces, he smiled good naturedly, as if he had appreciated their momercie hath callit you fra darkness to lyght, and fra deth to lyfe. Nether yit may ye do this sa quyetlie tive, and after taking a hearty draught at the beer, he that ye will admit na witness ; nay, brethren ordeynit of God to reule and governe your awn hous-I guess that will do him more good than the rum sis in his trew fere, and according to his halie word. Within your awn houssis, I say, in sum casis ye are shopis and kingis; your wyffes, children, and far lie, are your hishoprick and charge; of you it sal be requirit how carefullie and diligenthe ye have intructit theme in Godis trew knowledge; and how A babe lay in its cradle. A being with bright that you have studeit in theme to plant vertue and to hair, and a clear eye, came and kissed it. Her repress vyce. And thairfoir, I say, ye must mal name was Hope. Its nurse denied it a cake, for which it cried; but Hope told it of one in ing above all things, deir brethrene, studie to practis store for to-morrow. Its little sister gave it a in lyfe that whilk the Lord commendis; and then, be flower, at which it clapped its hands joyfully, ye assurit, that ye shall never heir nor reid the same without frute. And this mekill for the exercises and Hope promised it fairer ones, which it should within your houssis." - Knox's Letter of Instructions to the Protestants of Scotland during his absence. The babe grew to a boy. He was musing at Gospel Messenger.

the summer twilight. Another being, with a sweet, serious face came and sat by him. Her CARROTS FOR MILCH COWS .- A farmer inform name was Memory. And she said, "Look be-hind thee, and tell me what thou seest." us, that he raised about 100 bushels of carrots last year, which he has fed to a milch cow; and the little experience be has had in this case has convinced him The boy answered, "I see a short path, borthat the carrot is far more productive, and of much greater value for the stock, than he was aware of; and dered with flowers. Butterflies spread out gay wings there, and birds sing among the shrubs. ne will now enter more largely into the cultivation of It seems to be the path where my feet have walk- this valuable root. He sowed a part of his carrots in ed, for at the beginning of it my is own eradle." May, and they produced at the rate of 1200 bushele

But let us follow him into private life. Here it is "What art thou holding in thy hand?" asked to the acre, and vielded much more than those sowed NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTO. in June, a few weeks later. He has kept a cow by

day.

In raising root crops there is not sufficient attention paid to carrots. We have raised a pretty good crop of carrots on rather a poor soil, when neither potatoes nor ruta baga would grow so as to produce half as much as the carrots. Carrots will grow near each other as the tops shade but little, and they yield very least of the rather than a good soil, they are one of the very best leaves the results of the results of the product of the part of the rather than a good soil. The public are cautioned against the many Quacks, who leaves the results of the rather than a good soil. The public are cautioned against the many Quacks, who leaves the results of the results of the rather than a good soil. The public are cautioned against the many Quacks, who leaves the results of the rather than a good soil. other as the tops shade but little, and they yield very largely on a good soil; they are one of the very best of roots for all kinds of stock, containing, as we think, a larger quantity of nutriment than turnips or potatoes. Cows fed on carrots produce yellow butter of excellent quality. We have fed young calves in the spring on carrots cut in small slices; they are very fond of them, and they are doubtless healthy and conducive to their growth.—Yankee Farmer for April.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

Probably many of our readers know that an intergisher with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with pring pade:

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

Probably many of our readers know that an interesting work, entitled, "The Young Christian," has, within a few years, appeared before the public. In this work the author, Mr. Abbot, says, that in one of the chief towns of Switzerland, there is a very large, and excellent infant school, at which the method of introducing a new pupil forms an occasion of some interest: The little stranger on entering, looks upon the trees, playgrounds, large rooms, and the multitude of children and teachers, and is afraid. The teacher then leads the new comer into the midst of the children, and calling their attention, says, "Here is a little girl who has come to join our school.—She is a stranger and is afraid. Will you all promise to treat her kindly?" The pupils all answer together, "Yes, sir, we will." The teacher then says, "She has told me that she will try to be a good girl, and to do her duty, but sometimes she will forget, I am afraid, and sometimes she will yield to temptation, and do wrong. Now which of you children will be her friend to be with her a few days till she becomes acquainted with the school, and tell her what she ought to do; and help her watch herself that she may avoid doing wrong?

the school, and tell her what she ought to do; and help her watch herself that she may avoid doing wrong?

Several voices reply all at once, "I will, sir."

The teacher then selects from among the pupils one of the best and oldest children, and constitutes her the friend and protector of the little stranger. Af. her the friend and protector of the little stranger. After this they are together whenever they go out, and

pears to exist but little natural feelings among the members for one another. We often see a brother successful in business, and surrounded by every comfort and luxury, while a sister who may have married injudiciously is pining unnoticed in suffering and want. The brother's name may often be found heading a subscription list for some splendid charity; and yet he has no dollar to spare for the playmate of his early years who has been overtaken by poverty.— And sisters, whose lots in life have been cast unequ ly-how often do they forget the sweet intercourse of childhood and meet as unsympathizingly as strangers. The one perchance, who was the fondest and most beloved in early days, is she whose lot is cast in the low vale of want in after life, and whom the more fortunate sisters regard with indifference, or shun from notives of false pride. - Baltimore Visitor.

THE LORD'S PRAYER ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. "Let us now," says Erasmus, "imagine we hear a soldier among these fighting Christians saying the Lord's prayer." "Our father," says he; O hardened wretch! can you call Him Father, when you are just going to cut your brother's throat? Hallowed be thy name." How can the name of God be more impious. ly unhallowed than by mutual bloody murder among you, his sons? "Thy kingdom come." Do you pray for the coming of his kingdom, while you are trying to establish an earthly despotism, by the spilling of the blood of God's sons and subjects? "Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." His will in is for peace, but you are now meditating war. Dare you say to your Father in heaven, " Give us this day our daily bread?" when you are going the next min-ute to burn your brother's cornfields, and had rather lose the benefits of them yourself than suffer him to enjoy them unmolested? With what face can you say, " Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those your brother, you are going with all the haste you can, to murder him in cold blood for an alleged trespass, which, after all, is but imaginary? Do you preume to deprecate the danger of temptation, not without great danger to yourselves, are doing all you can to force your brother into danger? Do you eserve to be delivered from evil, that is the evil being by whose spirit you are guided, in contriving the greatest possible evil to your brother?"

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON .-- Persevere against discouragement. Keep your temper. Em-ploy leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of convic-tion. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immora or pernicious opinions. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions, remember the final

The Missionary Boy. A correspondent in Virgin ia says, "In 1816 I commenced a Sunday school in Lewisburgh, which was much blessed. I have com-menced another school. It is small, yet deeply interesting. We have some children of great promise. Who knows but that some of these may follow our young brother, J. L. Shuck, to Macao? We remem-ber him when he first entered our school. Little did we then think that we were training a missionary for China."-Sunday School Journal.

The Rev. Robert Phillip is at present engaged upon a "Life of Bunyan," for which he has obtained some interesting facts hitherto unknown to the world, concerning . The work will soon be given to the public. Sir Charles Scarborough's string of alternatives in his

dvice to the Duchess of Portsmouth were, "You must eat less, or use more exercise, or take physic, or be sick." FURNITURE & CHAIR WAREROOMS,

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giving her about 5 quarts of carrots, and a very small quantity of hay, per day, with other coarse fodder, and from her milk has been made 11b. of butter per day.

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Certificate from Dr. Warren.

ter this they are together whenever they go out, and a strong attachment is formed between them. If the stranger is injured, the protector is grieved; and kindness shown to one touches also the other.

"Thus," says Mr. Abbot, "We all need a Protector in our moral interests"—even the Lord Jesus Christ, who took upon him our nature that he might sympathize with us and be able to succor us when we are tempted.

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[This Sermon, with which we have be vored by Br. True, was delivered on the 71 1822, in the Reformed Dutch Church in No York. It produced much excitement, an universal admiration; but so great was hi distrust of himself, that, in his reply to the the Institution for the Instruction of the De who had solicited a copy of the sermon for says, "Conscious of its utter unworthines public eye, I resisted all the solicitations who, in the warmth of friendship, had ove perfections. In my own intention, I had oblivion. But the resolution of your Boa erated upon my mind with the voice of have endeavored to obey. Your suggestion terests of the institution might be benefitte too well applied; it was a tender string, a you, it produced an immediate vibration o

the exclusion of every private feeling." About tifty of the deaf and dumb childre in front of the pulpit, facing the congre the speaker came to these words, at nea his discourse, " But I transfer these childre Behold them," the children by a preconcer in the presence of the congregation. The

have been deeply affecting-overwhelming This sermon, which is the only one of field's ever printed, did much not only to heighten the sentiment of the public, in O may the sweet and heavenly spirit and t which characterized his words, his actions become universal in the ministry of Jesus

To the Editor of Zion's Herald: DEAR BROTHER-The following ser by Summerfield, before the New York In-Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was p while stationed at John St. Church, New in the family of Dr. Beekman. I had long it, as a specimen of the style of pulpit el

rendered Summerfield so popular and s preacher. It is said that the written s come up to the splendor and pathos of th breathed from his inspired lips. This is n ed. It however furnishes, as I suppose, ple of his mode of thinking, and general s nication. If you wish to know how the magora appeared in exhibition, you mu burning lamp within the scenes. Alas! tinguished so soon!

If you can find room for the sermon in I trust it will not be unacceptable to yo particularly the brethren in the ministry relic of departed worth. Yours as ev

Lynn Common, July 18.

SERMON. "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father ale

The mercy of our Father toward us cy of his children toward each other, which these words present to view.
mercy? To whom shall we apply for the question, as it regards the one, or Ask we the skeptic, who, deriving a m sure from the vain conceit that he is chance in a fatherless world, never he in any act of devotion toward God? see, who, with all his appearance of daltered a petition to the Throne of tered any other sentiment than "Goo I am not as other men are." Do the mercy of our Father? Ask we the lives but to enjoy, never looking on others but to covet them, that he may on his lusts? Or, the vain professor, Priest or Levite, who, to avoid a conta misery, passes over to the other side? the mercy of his children? Alas! w swers here: But, behold that man w

eyes to heaven, but smites upon his "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" man, who, on his journey from Jeruse has fallen among thieves, who stripp raiment, and wounded him, and de him half dead. He silently implores well can these define the term, for the of misery.

The nature of "mercy," is admirab we consider the grammatical derivation itself; misericordia,* from whence the

tered the temple to pray! He is a p

he stands afar off, and will not so muc

being a compound of miserans, pityin heart, or miseriacordis, pain of heart. It supposes two things: 1st, a distre 2dly, a disposition of the heart, throug er is affected at the sight of such a virtue therefore is no other than a "litthe heart, which is excited by the di creature's misery, and such an emoti itself outwardly, by productions suite The former of these requisites I now you: the latter, in its true Christian

ie to give; 'tis the boon of hear

Father of mercies deign to make me

strument of communicating this to in return shall feel "it is more blesse to receive." To this end, we shall consider, firs of the Deity, as revealed to us by hir his bosom;" and secondly, the com

upon this revelation. "Your Father ye therefore merciful!" Your Father!"-Is it by this no made known to us? Jehovah! befor bin and seraphim continually do cry-Holy is the Lord God Almighty! Holy is the Lord God Almighty! thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the stars which thou hast ordainedthat thou art mindful of him, or the se thou visitest him?" And yet he is yo

" Made us of clay, and formed us In him also, " we live, and move, an ing!" "He is the Father of the spir "Your Father!"-What! In our state? He was indeed originally ours pleasure we were created:" then wa

* Misericordia, est ægritudo ex miseri laborantis.—Cic: Tusc. Qu: 4.